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**Thursday, April 1, 1971
Chaitra 11, 1893 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(First Session)



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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 1, 1971/
Chaitra 11, 1893 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven
of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBER SWORN

SHRI K. BALATHANDAYUTHIAM
(Coimbatore)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

A. I. T. U. C. demand to improve
Industrial Relations

*67. DR. RANEN SEN : Will
the Minister of LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT
AND REHABILITATION be pleased to
state :

(a) whether the All-India Trade Union
Congress has demanded disbandment of the
Indian Labour Conference and setting up
of a body with high Level representative
of all the Trade Union Centres, Employees'
Federations and Employees' Organisations
to work out a new basis for industrial rela-
tions in the country ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR, EM-
PLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION
(SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

DR. RANEN SEN : Is it known to the
Government that most of the central trade
union organisations are skeptical of the
National Labour Commission's recommenda-
tions and that the AITUC in particular has
written to the Government that the

recommendation on the National Labour
Conference, namely, setting up of tribunals
etc. is a time killing device, that the so-
called consensus evolved through the Indian
Labour Conference, the tripartite bodies, are
standing obstacles to the working class
movement and only helps the employers
and that the AITUC instead demanded
promotion by the Government of bipartite
negotiations between the employers and the
employees such as steel agreement, life in-
surance corporation employees agreement,
etc. and reorganise the Indian Labour Con-
ference in the best method possible to make
it useful ? If so, what is the Government's
reaction to that ?

MR. SPEAKER : The question should
elicit information, not pass on information to
the Minister.

DR. RANEN SEN : I am asking whether
the Government is aware of this or not.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : We have
not received any communication from the
AITUC demanding the disbandment of the
Indian Labour Conference and setting up a
body with high level representatives of all
the trade unions. The hon. Member referred
to some sort of a communication. The
Labour Conference is a tripartite body.
Though at one stage in 1969 Mr. Dange,
their leader in the AITUC, dissociated himself
from the conference, since then AITUC has
participated on some committees. The main
question you have posed is whether in view
of the recommendations of the National
Labour Commission it would not be desirable
to make consultations more broadbased.
I would like to point out to the hon.
Member that we are in constant touch with
the labour leaders apart from the All-India
Trade Union Congress and other all-India
organisations. We would like to consult them
and prepare the ground. As the President

himself has been pleased to say in his Address :

"consult leaders of trade unions and managements in order to evolve sound industrial relations and to secure increased productivity consistent with a fair deal for labour. Improvement in industrial relations is as vital as capital and technology for increasing output."

Therefore, I would like to assure the hon. Member that to achieve this objective, we will certainly take early steps to invite not only the all-India bodies but leaders of other independent trade unions as well as trade union centres, and after preparing the ground, sometime in the month of May, would certainly have a sort of formal conference where all the issues raised by the hon. Member could be discussed.

But our main object is,—I would like to assure the hon. member, and I think he shares that objective—that we want to ensure better industrial relations and industrial peace so that the broad social objective before us could be achieved with full participation of all parties concerned.

DR. RANEN SEN : Just now, the hon. Minister said that the Government of India would try to broaden the basis on the recommendations of the National Labour Commission. If that is the objective of the Government of India, may I know whether there would be a special consultation, specially on the basis of the recommendations of the National Labour Commission whose recommendations mostly have been rejected by other trade union bodies, not only the All-India Trade Union Congress but the other federations of bank employees, insurance employees, defence employees etc. ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : As I said earlier at this meeting, where representatives of all the trade unions as well as representatives of the All-India bodies, not only the three but the breakaway new faction of the CPM-C.I.T.U. as they call it—will gather, all these matters will be discussed there with a view to bringing about a certain consensus so that we could later on, when we meet in the annual labour conference, find it useful and we will achieve some results.

SHRI A.N. VIDYALANCAR : What steps do the Government want to take to make the decisions of the Indian Labour Conference effective and put them into practice, because so far, many of the decisions have not been put into practice ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : All these steps that are taken, are taken on the basis of the consensus in these tripartite organisations. So far as we could see, most of the decisions were given effect to. If the hon. Member could put to me any particular point that was raised, accepted in the conference and not given effect to, then I will look into it.

श्री हुंकम चंद कछवाय : मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब यूनियनों को मान्यता देने की जो शर्तें हैं उनको भारतीय मजदूर संगठन ने सारे देश में पूरा कर दिया है तब क्या इस सम्मेलन में भारतीय मजदूर संगठन के प्रतिनिधियों को बुलाने का विचार सरकार रखती है। यदि हाँ, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय उनको इस बात की सूचना देंगे।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The National Labour Commission had something to say on this point. They have recommended as follows: the representation at the tripartite should be restricted as the first step to those central organisations only which have a membership of at least 10 per cent of the unionised labour in the country.

"There should be a review every year to accord representation to organisations on this basis."

Keeping this broad criterion in view, certainly this point will be considered if the organisation to which the hon. member referred fits into this category.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May I know whether the hon. Minister has gone through the various recommendations of the National Labour Commission and whether one of the

recommendations, which is most reactionary is that strikes in public undertakings and essential services should be banned? The hon. Minister knows that whenever there has been a ban on any strike, there have been more strikes. That is the history of other countries. Is he aware that all the trade union organisations belonging to defence, railways, etc. have all resented the recommendation? If so, what is the reaction of the Government to this most reactionary recommendation? Will Government reject this particular recommendation lock stock and barrel?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : This is one of the recommendations and he is aware that Government has not acted on that basis. It is not a question of banning strikes. Government's effort is to create conditions building by better relationship with the employees so that strikes, though not banned, will not take place. That is the objective.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : It is a fact that better labour relations are very essential for the country, specially for a developing country. But may I know whether importance will be given to production along with wages or not, so that the inflationary trend may be checked? At present there is great uncertainty about the labour because of strikes. May I know whether wages will be linked with production and whether wages will be revised once a year, so that loss of production is avoided?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : So far as the suggestion that there should be emphasis on productivity is concerned, every effort is being made to emphasise this aspect while settling disputes or in discussions with labour leaders that if we want to build our economy and achieve our social objectives, they should also cooperate. But this aspect of productivity and incentive will be a part of the general policy, and I do not think labour leaders will disagree with this. Regarding annual revision of wages, it is very difficult just to accept this proposition like that.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Emerging out of the answer of the minister, I want a clarification. He said that Government are thinking of convening a conference of certain organisations and after that they may think of some other forum. May I know whether Government contemplates the institution of

any particular forum by way of replacement of the present Indian Labour Conference and Standing Labour Committee?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The present tripartite machinery and the All India Labour Conference are to remain. But there was a suggestion that in view of the changed context of the situation it should be made more broad-based. I suggested in reply to that, keeping in view the present context of the situation, after informal discussion with the trade union leaders, not only of All-India organisations but also of other we are considering the convening of a conference with a view to strengthening the forces of labour so that they will be more willing partners in our national objective and thereby we can ensure peace and better industrial relations.

Propagation of Nationalist Ideas over A.I.R.

*68 **SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation about providing opportunity to propagate nationalist ideas over All India Radio; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) No Sir. However; one of the objectives of various AIR's programmes has always been to promote a secular outlook, scientific temper and rational approach to problems.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : In a country like ours, where the literacy rate is very low and the hold of blind following of a bygone tradition is enormous, we should inculcate in the minds of the people the spirit of inquiry and rational approach to all the problems. Unless superstition is fought and obscurantism is removed, it is very difficult to have scientific thinking and scientific outlook. Will the government consider allocation of some time in the All India Radio for the propagation of rational

approach and scientific method in solving the problems of the country ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : That is what I said in my reply. While the AIR is planning its programme this aspect is always kept in mind and the programmes are planned in such a way

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : Now the All India Radio is allocating time generously for various items like Katha Kalakshepa, discourses of puranic stories and shastras, which justify the caste system and untouchability of the Hindu Society. Will the All India Radio allocate some time to counter all this type of propaganda ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : I do not think the puranic stories which are broadcast from the All India Radio on children's programme or any other programme go against the secular ideals of our country

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI : May I know whether there is any specific proposal to propagate nationalist ideas and nationalist programmes among the youth, particularly in the Yuva Vani, which is meant for the students in schools, colleges and universities ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : Yes, Sir. The Yuva Vani programme is mainly meant for them. In every programme of the All India Radio, including those which cater to the youth and students of the country, this is included.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : The Minister is as vague as possible in her reply. I want to know specifically whether any time has already been allocated by the All India Radio, and if not, whether they are going to allocate in the future, for the propagation of rationalist ideas ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : The whole programme of the All India Radio is based on rationalist ideas. The programme for farmers, the family planning programmes, all these programmes are based on rationalist ideas. I think the government is not irrational.

SHRI PROBODH CHANDRA : In the year 1964 at the Education Ministers' Conference there was a suggestion that the All India Radio should broadcast at the beginning of the school programme the national anthem or some such other song which creates a sense of nationalism among students. Will the hon. Minister be able to tell if that proposal is receiving any consideration of the Government or has that been given up ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : At this moment I do not have the information about this particular matter.

SHRI B S BHURA : In the name of religion AIR is always preaching communalism. What steps are being taken by the Government to stop such programmes ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : This is not at all correct. In the name of religion AIR is not at all preaching communalism. I want to mention here that AIR is also not having any sort of religious programmes.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question, Shri Banerjee.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : May I request that question No. 79 may also be taken up along with this ?

MR. SPEAKER : Are they identical ?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Yes, they are identical.

MR. SPEAKER : I think there is a bit of difference. That is different.

Expert Committee on unemployment

*69. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee appointed to suggest ways and means of removing unemployment has started functioning; and

(b) whether this Committee is likely to submit any interim report; if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes.

(b) It will be for the Committee to consider these aspects in due course.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am happy that a committee has been appointed but a committee takes a long time specially because when it is an expert committee experts do take more time. In the meantime what are the longterm and specially short-term programmes to give some interim relief to the lakhs of underemployed persons? Is there any programme for the interim period before the submission of the report ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The observation that it is an expert committee is not correct and is not borne out if he were to see the names. For instance, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu is one of the members. By what category will you call him an expert? I know, he has trade union experience and background.

Regarding the second part of the question, I would like to say that pending the report of the committee Government are already undertaking specific programmes to deal with this problem of unemployment. As a part of this attempt a crash scheme for rural employment, which is to be implemented from the commencement of this year, will form the nucleus of the programme for the expansion of employment. This programme will be linked to schemes for arising the productivity of the soil. These schemes are designed to improve the conditions of small but potentially viable farmers, sub-marginal farmers, agricultural labour and dry farming and Chronically drought-affected areas. The construction and renovation of minor irrigation sources and the provision of basic amenities, such as, drinking water and link-roads, are to form part of this programme. These are the programmes whereby new employment opportunities will be created. No relief, as he says, is being contemplated because these programmes have been given effect to.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, my name has been mentioned.

MR. SPEAKER : It was a casual mention. That does not attract any supplementary.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : It is on wrong information that the hon. Minister said that. This shows how ignorant the Minister is.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He is not an expert.

There was suggestion, which was virtually accepted by the hon. Prime Minister for favourable consideration, that there should be a land army to combat unemployment among the uneducated persons. I want to know what has happened to that, whether there is going to be a land army in which these people will be employed and whether this problem is going to be fought on a war footing.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : By whatever name you call these efforts and whether there is going to be an army or not, in broad outline certain schemes have been placed before this House. The Finance Minister in his speech while introducing the Budget has also given same information about the programme and same specific sums have been allocated for the purpose. I am sure, the hon. Member will try to understand the implications of it and see, even if there is no name of land army, that it will create a new enthusiasm, a new climate, in the rural areas so that the people will voluntarily come forward to implement these schemes.

MR. SPEAKER : May I request that the Ministers should also be very brief in their replies ?

SHRI TRIDIB CHOUDHURI : This Committee has been appointed to suggest ways and means of removing unemployment. Unemployment is a patent fact. But the standing scandal is that neither the planning Commission nor any other expert body except perhaps the inquiry undertaken by Prof. Dantewala has made any assessment of the actual back-log of

unemployment, under-employment and all these things. May I know whether this Committee will have to start its work without any such assessment before them or whether this Committee will undertake such assessment and, if so, whether it is included in its terms of reference?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : In fact, it is clear from the recommendations that the Danetwala Committee tried to lay down certain criteria to determine unemployment. What we call unemployment is in a vague manner. He wanted to give a specific meaning to it and ascertain what is the total unemployment in the country, categorisation and all that. From the terms of this Committee, it is very clear that this is not the object of this Committee which has been set up under the Chairmanship of Mr. Bhagwati. The object is very clear. The Committee is expected to review the position. Of course, while reviewing the position and making recommendations, they will have to ascertain what is really the unemployment problem, what is the present state of affairs and how many are unemployed in the country because vaguely many estimates are given. But keeping in view the Dantewala Committees' recommendations, they will make their own assessment.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : This Committee, it appears, has been appointed to suggest ways and means of solving the problem of unemployment. May I know from the Government whether the Government is in a position to say what is the exact size of the problem of unemployment, how many people were unemployed in the country till the Committee was appointed and whether the Committee has been asked to suggest ways and means to find out employment for those who are unemployed, whether they are educated or uneducated.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : As I stated earlier, to give exact figures keeping in view certain criteria that have been placed before us by the Dantewala Committee is very difficult at the present juncture. There are various estimates. Some go to the length of even 20 millions and more. But the main purpose of the Committee is in regard to those who are job-seekers, whether they are educated or uneducated, whether they are in urban or

in rural areas, and they will have to recommend some measures by which this backlog of unemployment as well as growing unemployment could be lessened.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : I wanted to know whether the Government are in possession of the facts as to how many persons were unemployed at the time the Committee was appointed. That was my question.

MR. SPEAKER : Unfortunately, he is not in a position to tell.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE : Will the hon. Minister kindly say whether the Marxist-Communist Party in West Bengal was responsible for more people being thrown out of employment?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I am sorry this question does not arise out of the present question.

MR. SPEAKER : He is a new Member. I am sorry. I have to pass on to the next question. If we go on like this, we can do only two or three questions a day. We cannot finish the list.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Please allow us more supplementaries, Sir, because it was based on my resolution.

MR. SPEAKER : Nobody doubts it.

Rise in price of Sugar

***70. SHRI S. L. SAKSENA :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the reasons for sudden rise in the price of sugar without any ostensible reason for it, particularly when the price of sugarcane has not been increased at all?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE) : There has been no increase in the prices of levy sugar. Prices of free sale sugar had fallen in the months of January and February 1971, due to less offtake of sugar in these months but these prices have risen lightly in March 1971. A possible reason

for the rise may be the increased demand for Sugar due to the onset of the summer. However, sixty percent of sugar is distributed through controlled channels at fixed prices; and adequate stocks of sugar are available to correct the price trend of free sale sugar through the mechanism of monthly releases.

SHRI S. L. SAKSENA : Is it not a fact that the price of sugar in U.P. for the last two months is Rs. 150 per quintal in the retail market ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE : I would like the hon. Member to appreciate the fact that even the prices which are higher are lower than the prices of levy sugar in Delhi, Calcutta and Madras. So, though there is a rise during the last two months, the free sugar prices were lower than the levy prices.

AN HON. MEMBER : Will the hon-Minister please tell us whether it is a fact...

MR. SPEAKER : That is not the way of calling my attention. I am not allowing. The hon. member who put the question can ask one more supplementary.

SHRI S. L. SAKSENA : What steps is the minister going to take to arrest the rise in prices ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE : I have already indicated in my reply that the stock position of sugar in the country is so comfortable that even if there is any marginal increase in the price, the Government will see to it that more sugar is released in the market and prices are maintained at a fairly reasonable level.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that whenever the marriage season commences, especially in rural areas, sugar prices go up and secondly, whether it is a fact that whenever there is more demand, especially, during summer, the release of the quota of 60% free sugar is delayed or the proper quantum of sugar is not released ?

This is our experience in the rural side, especially, in Bihar that whenever the marriage season commences, the sugar prices go up.

SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE : I can assure the hon. Member that during the

coming marriage season we will see that more quantities of sugar are released and even this was done last year. So, the hon. Member need not have any apprehension in this regard.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि घाघ का जो सुगर कोटे का डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का पूलिंग सिस्टम है मध्य प्रदेश को उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ मिला कर या मध्य प्रदेश को महाराष्ट्र के साथ मिलाकर इस पूलिंग सिस्टम के कारण यह कठिनाई पैदा हो रही है और इसी कारण यह प्राइसेज बढ़ी हैं ।

SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE : There is no pooling system as such but there is one difficulty which I should explain to the hon. Member and the hon. house that the levy prices of sugar vary from zone to zone and for instance, they are the lowest in Maharashtra about Rs. 117.50 excluding excise duty and in Madhya Pradesh, the price is Rs. 157. That means a very high range, the difference being Rs. 40. That is because the cost of production is more. The cost structure is evolved by the Tariff commission and since the sugar prices depend upon the sugar content and the sugar recovery and the duration of the season, naturally there is a variation in the price structure of sugar from zone to zone.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : I am the President of a cooperative sugar factory. I want to plead the other way. Recently the Government has accepted the wage Board recommendations and that is having additional burdens on the sugar factories I want to know this : Is there any formula before the Government to see that the wage increase is reflected in the sugar price ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE : First of all, I would say, let the sugar factories accept the Wage Board Award and then we will see.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What is the cost of production of sugar in the factories in the States of U. P., Maharashtra, Andhra and Assam respectively ?

SHRI PILLOO MODY : And Bangla Desh.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not as simple as that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He is ready to answer.

SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE : The Tariff Commission report was laid on the Table of the House. The hon. Member has not cared to see it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You can say what it is.....

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM : May I know whether the Minister is aware that there is difference of at least Rs. 1,000 per every tonne of sugar. The production cost comes to only Rs. 900 and the price fixed even by Government is above Rs. 1800 per tonne. Does the Government feel that this margin is necessary for the millowners ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE : I do not know on what basis the hon. Member is drawing his conclusions. The present price structure of sugar is based on the cost of sugarcane, raw material, manufacturing cost, plus return of Rs. 10.50 per quintal. That is broadly the recommendation of the Tariff commission. So, in India the price of sugarcane, the raw material, relatively being higher, I don't think it is possible to do that.

A.I.R. News Bulletin regarding Opening of Karokoram Highway

*71. **DR. KARNI SINGH :** Will the Minister INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Radio in its 8.15 A.M. news bulletin on 16th February, 1971 had said :

"The Karokoram Highway linking Gilgit and Hunza in North West Pakistan with China is being open to traffic today by the Pak Chief of Army Staff, General Abdul Hamid Khan"; and

(b) if so, the reason for conceding Gilgit to Pakistan and for describing

Tibet as China and not as Tibet region of China ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reference to Gilgit and Hunza as being part of North West Pakistan, instead of Pakistan occupied Kashmir, was a mistake. The official concerned has been cautioned to be careful in future. The new road links Gilgit and Hunza in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir with Sinkian in China and not directly with Tibet.

DR. KARNI SINGH : Pakistan has illegally occupied Gilgit and ceded it to China. But this broadcast over All India Radio has virtually accepted their claim over Gilgit, and Pakistan's right to cede it to China, and we no longer accept the autonomy of Tibet. May I know whether any machinery exists in AIR to Check and re-check the broadcasts to ensure that Indian territories are not lost by such broadcasts made through AIR?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : I have said, it is a very unfortunate mistake. The story was done in a hurry. Of course, already adequate arrangements exist there to ensure the factual correctness of the news broadcasts but unfortunately this was done in a hurry and this mistake was committed. As I have said, we have taken enough precautions to see that this sort of mistake does not occur again. We have decided to see that such stories should be checked by the Director and Joint Director—that means the evil of responsibility has been raised.

DR. KARNI SINGH : Are those personnel involved in this broadcast experienced personnel or were they new ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : They are experienced, no doubt. They are experienced persons. As I said, this is an unfortunate mistake. It was a mistake. As the story was done in a hurry this mistake was committed.

Monopolies in Newspapers Industry

***72. SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to restrictive practices by the big newspapers belonging to Chains and groups, small and medium newspapers are facing great hardships; and

(b) whether Government contemplate to constitute an Inquiry commission to make inquiries into Monopolies in Newspaper Industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) In some areas, some small and medium newspapers may be facing hardship due to unequal competition from some big newspapers. Government have, therefore, been following a policy calculated to foster the growth of small and medium newspapers, in the matter of allocation of newsprint import in the matter of allocation of newsprint, printing machinery and issue of Government advertisements.

(b) A departmental study of the ownership pattern of the companies publishing newspapers, has been instituted by the Department of Company Affairs.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : Sir, you were yourself a reputed journalist for some years, and you know the plight of the small and medium language newspapers in this country. The monopolistic tendencies in the press industry have gone on increasing and the big newspapers belonging to the big business-houses are trying to strangle the small and medium newspapers by their nefarious practices. May I know what concrete steps Government contemplate to take to curb these monopolistic tendencies ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : I have said that the Department of Company Affairs is going into the matter, and as soon as we get their recommendations, we shall see what action we have to take about it. But as far as the small and medium newspapers are concerned, we have taken some

measures such as allocating more newsprint, more advertisements and giving them all the foreign exchange they need for importing printing and composing machinery.

SHRI PILOO MODY : They do not even reply to the letters, let alone the question of giving them facilities.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : By giving this meagre help to the small newspapers, we cannot curb the monopolistic tendencies. May I know from Government whether they contemplate to introduce price-page schedule in one form or another and try to levy an advertisement tax on the newspapers on a slab system ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : Regarding the price-page schedule, it is not possible to have it, for according to the Supreme Court's decision in the Golaknath case, we cannot now reintroduce it. Regarding the advertisement tax, we have already sent our opinion to the Finance Ministry.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : Is the hon. Minister aware that the total advertisement revenue in the country is to the tune of Rs. 35 crores, while the advertisements of the Government are to the tune of Rs. 3½ crores. In these circumstances, if specific tax is not levied on the advertisements coming from private industries, how can Government restrict these big monopolistic chains in the country ? Secondly, if the Constitution is coming in the way, may I know when Government will think of amending the Constitution, instead of merely giving these assurances all the while ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : All these questions can be re-examined in view of the new situation.

श्री कूलचंद वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के माध्यम से मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ ऐसे समाचार पत्र हैं, जिनके शासकीय विज्ञापन हम आधार पर बन्द कर दिये गये हैं कि वे साम्प्रदायिक भावना बढ़ाते हैं, जबकि वास्तविकता यह है कि वे अखबार

शासन की धालोचना तीखे ढंग से करते हैं, इस लिये उनके विज्ञापन बन्द कर दिये गये हैं— क्या मंत्री सहोदय इसका जवाब देंगे ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : This question does not arise out of the main question. But it is not a fact that advertisements are stopped without carefully examining the details of objectionable writings in the newspapers.

MR SPEAKER : Next question, No 73 Raja Kulkarni Is he a Raja or is it just a name.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Just a name only.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : May I ask a question on the previous question.

AN HON MEMBER . He is a journalist. He may be allowed Mr. Speaker he is a little late. I allow him this time But it should not be treated as a precedent Most of the members are new and I hope by the time they get used to the procedure, it will be all right.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN . The plea that the Constitution is standing in the way of curbing monopolistic trends in newspapers is a false one. Article 269 clearly empowers the Central Government to tax advertisement revenue of newspapers and give a share to the States also The Fifth Finance Commission also recommended that advertisement revenue of big newspapers can be taxed. Just now the Minister also said that she has sent her suggestions to the Finance Ministry. I want to know the particulars of those suggestions I want to know whether there is a will to put such a tax, on advertisement, and whether it is in the offing.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : It is not possible for me to give the details to the hon. member.

Model Rules for Recruitment and Promotion in Public Sector Undertakings

*73. **SHRI RAJAKULKARNI :** Will the Minister of LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT

AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by his Ministry in formulating and implementing model rules for recruitment, promotion and transfer of employees in all public sector undertakings belonging to the Central Government ;

(b) whether the representatives of recognised Unions have been associated in such formulation and implementation of the model rules , and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to consider the convening of a joint meeting of representatives of Unions and management in the public sector undertakings ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K KHADILKAR) (a) A Sub-Committee set up at a meeting of the Heads of Public Sector Undertakings has evolved a set of Model Principles to be followed when ordering promotion of industrial workers in Public Sector Undertakings These Model Principles have been communicated to all public sector undertakings for their guidance

(b) and (c) One of the Model Principles provides that the drafting of the promotion procedure or the adaptation of any model promotion procedure in any public sector enterprise must be preceded by the full possible consultations with recognised trade unions or service associations, or, if there are no such recognised unions or associations, with all categories of workers in general

SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY . What about recruitment ? Shri Raja Kulkarni. Is there a check to find out which of the public sector undertakings have introduced and implemented the model rules formulated for recruitment and promotion and which have not ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : It is expected of them to introduce and follow these rules But in practice, certain deviations have taken place. If he points out particular cases, I will inquire.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Is it part of the accepted national policy to give preference to persons in the local areas in respect of non-technical categories of jobs ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : So far as recruitment and promotion are concerned, I would like to make it clear that in the lower categories of posts, i.e. unskilled, semi-skilled, clerical workers and routine clerks, promotion is to be based on seniority subject to fitness. This has been accepted. When a job requires a higher skill or a different skill, promotions should be made on the basis of trade tests, qualifying tests and seniority-cum-merit. While holding trade tests, a representative of the recognised union, technically qualified, should be associated as an observer, wherever possible. For commercial, ministerial and administrative jobs, there should be a system of qualifying tests for promotion to higher grades. For selection posts, the criterion should be mainly merit.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : The answer given is not to my question. I asked about preference being given to persons in the locality in respect of non-technical categories of jobs.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : On that point also I would like to clarify the position. The public sector undertakings have been specifically instructed that recruitment to posts carrying a basic salary of less than Rs 500 per month should be made only through the local employment exchange.

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय. अध्यक्ष महोदय, सभी एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि पदोन्नति यूनियन के लोगो से सलाह करके की जाती है परन्तु ऐसा देखा जाता है कि यूनियन के लोग, जो उनके सदस्य होंगे उन्ही की सिफारिश करते हैं और जो उनके सदस्य नहीं हैं उनकी सिफारिश नहीं करते हैं इसलिए वे लोग बैसे ही रह जाते हैं और उनको पदोन्नति का लाभ नहीं मिल पाता है। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की जो त्रुटियाँ हैं उनको दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या पग उठाने जा रही है।

दूसरी बात यह भी देखने में आती है कि जो कर्मचारी अफसरों को खुश नहीं कर पाते हैं उनकी भी उन्नति की जाती है। तो इस प्रकार का अन्याय न हो उसके लिए भी सरकार कदम उठाने जा रही है।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : So far as the trade unions are concerned, if they are going to favour a particular man because he is a member of the union, I think they are failing in their duty.

MR SPEAKER : Kindly say yes or no.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : So far as the other part is concerned, officers favouring that also should not happen. If it happens we have to stop it.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY : The hon. Minister has just stated that he has sent some model rules to the public sector undertakings, but there are certain public sector undertakings which are not at all following these rules. He has stated that in the matter of promotion and recruitment these rules are being implemented. May I know what check there is at the Government level to ensure that the public sector undertakings which have been given these instructions follow them ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The Bureau of Public enterprises is looking after this, whether principles are implemented or not. If there is a lapse on the part of a particular undertaking, certainly the responsible Department takes note of it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : May I know whether the policies with regard to the personnel are centralised, and if so what is the agency for this and where is it located ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : That does not arise out of the present question. Even then the question is concerning what principles or rules are followed. Is the hon. Member wants to know whether there is a centralised body like the UPSC for recruitment, to my knowledge there is no such body.

MR. SPEAKER : Next Question.

SHRI B. K. DASCHODHURY : May I put one supplementary ?

MR. SPEAKER : We cannot over all the Questions if we put so many supplementaries. I am not going to allow in future more than two or three supplementaries. Others are waiting to put their Questions.

Rehabilitation of Chandigarh Oustees

*75. SHRI A N VIDYALANKAR Will the Minister of LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the oustees, whose lands have so far been acquired for buildings Chandigarh.

(b) whether the Chandigarh Administration has taken any positive steps to secure proper and suitable re-settlement of the oustees, if so, the number of oustees benefited by the scheme ; and

(c) whether assurance was given to the oustees that flats in the Chandigarh area will be given to them on concessional rates if so, the number of oustees who applied for the flats, and have not yet been given such flats ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K KHADILKAR) (a) and (b). According to information given by the Chandigarh Administration, in the first phase, upto 1958, land belonging to 2279 persons was acquired under the East Punjab Requisitioning of Immovable Property Act, 1948, as amended by the Punjab by the Requisitioning of Immovable Property Act, 1951, and the oustees were settled in 41 villages in the second phase, after 1958, land was acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, and, according to the provisions of this Act, oustees were paid prevalent market rates alongwith 15% solatium. Figures of oustees under the second phase are not readily available.

(c) The Chandigarh Administration has reported that no such assurance was given. However, the Chandigarh Administration has under consideration applications from 64 oustees, whose land was acquired after 1.11.1966, for allotment of residential plots in Chandigarh.

श्री अमरनाथ बिद्यालंकार अध्यक्ष महोदय, सर्वप्रथम तो मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने जो प्रश्न दिया था उसमें शब्द 'प्लॉट्स' लिखा था लेकिन यहाँ पर शब्द "फ्लैट्स" छप गया है।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ क्या यह बात ठीक है कि जब पंजाब इकट्ठा था तब वहाँ कि गवर्नमेंट ने पंजाब और हरियाणा के एरिया में कुछ जमीन रिजर्व की थी प्लॉट्स देने के लिए और वह जमीन अभी भी पड़ी हुई है।

SHRI R K KHADILKAR I would require notice, he has asked for some specific information

श्री अमरनाथ बिद्यालंकार इस बात को देखते हुए कि अक्सर जिन लोगों का जमीन ली जाती है उनको सड़क पर बगैर किसी छत के और बगैर किमी जरिय के जब्तदस्ती खदेड़ दिया जाता है तो क्या गवर्नमेंट इस बात की जिम्मेदारी समझती है कि पहले उन लोगों को कही और बसाने का इन्तजाम किया जाये और तभी उनको वहाँ से हटाया जाये।

SHRI R K KHADILKAR : I cannot say how the oustees have been settled in the villages. Different places were selected to rehabilitate those who had to leave this area 34 villages in tehsil Kara, two in tehsil Naraingarh, four in Rupar and one in Rajpur I have no information regarding what further steps are taken.

SHRI A. N. VIDYALANKAR : I want an assurance from the Government that the oustees would not be forcibly on the street until some rehabilitation arrangements are made for them.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : It is expected of the administration to take that precaution.

**Enquiry into Alleged Irregularities in
Sale of fertilisers in Andhra
Pradesh**

*76. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the investigations conducted into the alleged irregularity in the sale of fertilisers in Andhra Pradesh, by the CBI, have been completed, and

(b) if so, the findings thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE) :**
(a) The investigation is still in progress.

(b) These can be known only after the investigation is completed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The fertiliser scandal has assumed serious proportion. The present Revenue Minister of Andhra Pradesh, who was Agriculture Minister then, created dummy firms of his own in Rajahmundry and other places for distribution of fertilisers and fictitious bills of transportation for fertilisers shown as unloaded in Madras were made. (Interruptions.)

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : NO.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : How much money was shown to have been paid as transportation charges for these fertilisers ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE : The hon. Member has unnecessarily brought in

the name of a Minister when the matter is still under investigation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have not mentioned any name.

SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE : An offence has been registered under section 120(b) read with section 5(2) and 5 (1)(d) of the Prevention of Corruption Act and about 7000 files had been seized by the CBI and more than 3,000 transport lorries are involved. They have informed us that it is an enormous task which will take about six months to complete the verification.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He has not replied how much has been shown as transport charges. Anyway, my second question is : has the said Minister been brought under the purview of the enquiry ? If not, the reason therefor ? Will the Government also consider the appointment of a judicial enquiry commission to go into the matter fully and justly ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE : May I say, "No." Because, when there is a CBI investigation, what is the sense of asking for another enquiry to which it has to be again referred to ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I asked, has the Minister been brought under the purview of this enquiry. He does not reply. I seek protection. He should reply.

MR. SPEAKER : He has replied.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He has not Sir. Let him say what is the position.

MR. SPEAKER : He said that everything is under investigation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I clearly asked a very categorical, specific question, whether the said Minister has been born under the purview of the enquiry or not, and if not, the reasons therefor.

SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE : The CBI enquiry is all-pervading. Whatever is involved, in the transport of fertilisers and whoever is involved, it will be enquired into.

MR. SPEAKER : We have covered only about 10 questions. We will have to increase our speed.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

Accident to Rajdhani Express between Pradhan Khunta and Dhanbad Stations (Eastern Railway)

SNQ. 1. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an attempt was made by certain persons to blow up Rajdhani Express when the train was passing between Pradhan Khunta and Dhanbad Stations of the Eastern Railway ; if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether the culprits have since been apprehended and action taken against them ;

(c) the damage to railway property and whether any person was injured in the accident ; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto and what measures they propose to take to check such incidents in future ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes Sir. At about 20.00 hrs. on 26.3.1971 while No. 101 Rajdhani Express from Howrah to New Delhi, was on the run between Pradhankhunta and Dhanbad stations of the Eastern Railway, there was an explosion the track at KM 267.

(b) Two young men have been arrested. G. R. P. Dhanbad have registered a case and investigations are being conducted.

(c) Both the window glass panes of the engine were shattered. Also, dents, were caused on the metal portion of the front of the engine. The driver of the engine received minor injuries.

(d) The Government are conscious of their responsibility in this respect and have taken measures for the prevention of such incidents as listed in the statement placed on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library See. No. LT-91/71]

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो डायनामाइट लगाया गया और जो उस में विद्यार्थी गिरफ्तार हुए हैं क्या वह नक्सलवाइड्स के सूबमैट से ताल्लुक रखते हैं और यह कि अब तक उस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: So far as the Government is concerned, it has to be objective and we cannot give information on the basis of inferences, but these two persons are students and they bear Bengali names. Their propensity may give rise to the inference the hon. member has in mind. But they have not so far made any statement to this effect before the police. Investigations are proceeding.

श्री शशि भूषण: सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह से नक्सलवाइड्स लोग दूसरी जगह काम न कर सकें उस के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है इस बारे में जनता से सहयोग लेने के लिए इस ढंग की रेलवे लाइन के पास कोई ऐसी समितियां बनाई गई हैं जोकि इस काम में अपना सहयोग दें क्योंकि आज यह घटना घटी है तो इनको अगर रोकना न गया तो कल को यह आगे पीछे और भी बढ़ सकते हैं। इस सिलसिले में जनता से सहयोग लेने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: The hon. member has made a very useful suggestion. That is one of the suggestions that is being implemented by Government and I welcome the co-operation of hon. members in that area so that these incidents may not be merely the responsibility of the paid servants of the Government but that of every patriotic citizen of the place.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes. Papers to be laid on the Table.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Central Assistance to Mysore for
Development of Agriculture

*74. SHRI D. S. AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Mysore have formulated a Crash Programme for the development of agriculture;

(b) whether the State Government have approached the Central Government for financial assistance in this regard; and

(c) If so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE) :

(a) Government of Mysore have not formulated any Crash Programme for agricultural development besides what is already included in the State's Fourth Five Year Plan and the Schemes sponsored by this Ministry.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Equalisation of Excise Duty on "Free"
and "Levy" Sugar and its Buffer
Stock

*77. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Sugar Mills Association had demanded equalisation of excise duty on "free" and "levy" sugar and the creation of a buffer stock in view of low recovery of alround increase in the cost of production; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard and how it has affected the sugar industry in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE):(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government is seized of the matters in question.

उत्तर प्रदेश में नजीबाबाद और रुड़की
में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने में
विलम्ब

*78. श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : क्या संचार
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्राम जनता को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन प्राप्त करने में अत्यन्त कठिनाई और असाधारण विलम्ब का सामना करना पड़ता है;

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के नजीबाबाद तथा रुड़की आदि छोटे शहरों में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने में वर्षों लग जाते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस परिस्थिति को सुधारने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ, जहाँ तक देश में टेलीफोनों की समूची स्थिति का प्रश्न है—यह सही है।

(ख) जी नहीं। रुड़की में प्रतीक्षा सूची में कोई नाम शेष नहीं है, जबकि नजीबाबाद की प्रतीक्षा सूची में केवल 23 व्यक्तियों के नाम हैं। सबसे पुराने आवेदन 12.3.1970 और 25-6-1970 के हैं, जो कि लम्बी दूरी के कनेक्शनों के लिए है और तकनीकी दृष्टि से संभाव्य नहीं है।

(ग) केवल ऐसे असंभाव्य मामलों को छोड़ कर नजीबाबाद की प्रतीक्षा सूची के सभी व्यक्तियों को 31.5.1971 तक कनेक्शन दे दिए जाने की संभावना है।

जहाँ तक सामान्य स्थिति का प्रश्न है, सप्लाई की क्षमता से बहुत ज्यादा माँग है और

हर संभव प्रयत्न करने के बावजूद प्रतीक्षा सूचिया बनाने और परिणामस्वरूप विलम्ब से बचा नहीं जा सकता।

Reserve Bank Study on Rural Employment

*79. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a recent study by the Reserve Bank to the effect that not much headway has been made in rural employment in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons for this ; and

(c) what effective steps are being proposed to overcome this ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). The Honourable Member is probably referring to the Article "Rural Industries in the Indian Economy" published in the January, 1971 Issue of the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin. The conclusion that not much headway has been made in regard to rural employment is not strictly warranted on the basis of the facts stated in study which is confined only to a few selected rural industries and does not take into account the wide spectrum of developmental activities undertaken in the rural areas. Even a large number of other small-scale industries and those covered by the rural industries projects have not been taken account of. The limitations of the data on which this conclusion is based have clearly been admitted in Appendix II to the article. Moreover the part played by rural industries in the generation of employment opportunities in the rural sector is only a fraction of the total employment generated as a result of various other development programmes in agriculture and allied fields which also do not seem to find a place in the study.

(c) In addition to the increasing emphasis on small scale industries including those under the rural industries projects, a

number of special schemes designed for the benefit of small farmers and agricultural labourers have been taken up with a view reducing unemployment and underemployment in rural areas. These include among others, schemes for development of small farmers, dry farming, dairy development, are a development and rural works programme. More recently a crash programme for rural employment, with an outlay of Rs.50 crores for 1971-72, which envisages the employment of a minimum of 1,000 persons in each district, has been approved and will be implemented forthwith. Implementation of these special schemes would not only enable the weaker sections of the rural population to participate in the process of development and share in the benefits of economic growth but will also lend buoyancy to the economy thereby creating larger employment opportunities.

The Planning Commission have set up a high level Central Committee for coordination of rural development and employment to review the progress of these schemes periodically with a view to ensuring their efficient and prompt execution.

Implementation of Recommendations of Central Government Wage Board for Engineering in Orissa

*80. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa have implemented the Government of India's notification on the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Engineering Industries; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). In pursuance of the Central Government's Resolution on the Wage Board's Report, the Government of Orissa arranged talks between the employers and workers but no agreement could be arrived at. The State Government thereafter set up a Committee which made recommendations after examining the various viewpoints. The recommendations of this Committee have been accepted and notified by the State Government for implementation by the concerned interests.

केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों के पास चीनी का जमा भंडार तथा चीनी सम्बन्धी नीति में परिवर्तन

*81 डा० लक्ष्मी डारायण पांडे क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों के पास इस समय चीनी का पर्याप्त भंडार जमा है,

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों के पास चीनी का भंडार जमा हो जाने के परिणामस्वरूप विभिन्न राज्यों में चीनी मिलों में चीनी का सरकारी बाटा उठाया जाने के कारण गन्ना उत्पादकों को गन्ने का भुगतान समय पर नहीं किया जा रहा है, और

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार चीनी पर नियंत्रण सम्बन्धी नीति के बारे में कोई परिवर्तन करने का है ?

राज्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पो० शिन्डे)

(क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों में तो चीनी का स्टॉक रखती हैं और न उनके पास कोई स्टॉक जमा पड़ा ही है। चीनी कारखाने चीनी का स्टॉक रखते हैं और इस समय यह स्टॉक पर्याप्त मात्रा में है। ऊंची लागत के क्षेत्रों के मामले में स्टॉक जमा है जोकि अशत व्यापारियों द्वारा लेवी चीनी का स्टॉक न उठाने के कारण है। चीनी कारखानों को अत्यावश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम के अधीन जारी किए गए गन्ना नियंत्रण के अंतर्गत गन्ने के मूल्य का सीधे भुगतान करना होता है और उन्हें इस प्रयोजन के लिए घनराशि की व्यवस्था करनी होती है। यह कोई जरूरी नहीं

कि उन्हें स्टॉक जमा होने के कारण असफलता हुई है क्योंकि स्टॉक पर तो उन्हें ऋण प्राप्त होता है।

(ग) फिलहाल ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Mithila Broadcasting Station at Darbhanga

*82 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the practical steps being taken to begin early execution and completion of the scheme for the establishment of Mithila Broadcasting Station at Darbhanga ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : Land has already been acquired for the studies and acquisition proceedings for the land for the transmitter are nearing completion. Construction work will be commenced in the near future. Tenders for procurement of equipment have been placed. The project is likely to be completed by 1973-74.

Sugarcane Arrears Outstanding against Sugar Mills in Uttar Pradesh

*83 SHRI N. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether he is aware that the mill-owners in Uttar Pradesh have not paid the arrears of the dues to the cane-growers for the last season and also for the current season thus causing considerable hardship to the cane-growers,

(b) the amount outstanding against each of the sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh for the last and current seasons, and

(c) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by Government to ensure the early payment of dues to the cane-growers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [Placed in Library. See No. LT-92/71]

रांची में डाक व तार कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध
न्यायालय में मामले

*84. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या संचार
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 19 सितम्बर, 1968 की सांके-
तिक हड़ताल के सम्बन्ध में रांची में डाक व
तार विभाग के 128 कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध अभी
श्री न्यायालय में मुकदमे चलाये जा रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सूचना तथा
प्रसारण और संचार के भूतपूर्व मंत्री ने अपनी
पिछली रांची यात्रा के समय न्यायालय में चल
रहे उन मुकदमों को वापस लेने का आश्वासन
दिया था; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उनके द्वारा दिये गये
आश्वासन को पूरा करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही
की गई है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री शेरसिंह) : (क) रांची
में विभाग की दूर संचार शाखा के 126
कर्मचारियों पर सितम्बर, 1968 की हड़ताल
के सिलसिले में अनिवार्य सेवा प्राधिनियम
की धारा 4 के अंतर्गत न्यायालय में मुकदमे
चलाये जा रहे हैं।

(ख) तथा (ग). ऐसा कोई सरकारी
रिकार्ड नहीं है जिससे इस बात की पुष्टि हो
सके। तथापि ये मुकदमे वापस लेना राज्य
सरकार का काम है। जब कभी राज्य सरकार
ने परामर्श लिया है, डाक-तार विभाग ने सहमति
प्रकट की है।

राजनीतिक दलों द्वारा रेडियो से प्रसारण

*85. श्री बदस बिहारी बाजपेयी : क्या
सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लोक सभा के हाल ही के मध्या-

वधि चुनावों में मुख्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त ने
चुनावों के दौरान राजनीतिक दलों द्वारा रेडियो
से प्रसारण किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में कुछ मुभाव
दिये थे;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है;
और

(ग) राजनीतिक दलों को रेडियो से
प्रसारण करने की अनुमति न दिये जाने के
क्या कारण हैं।

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में राज्य-
मंत्री (श्रीमती नन्दिनी सतपथी) : (क)

और (ख). जी, हाँ। मुख्य चुनाव
आयुक्त ने रेडियो पर पर चुनाव प्रसारणों के
बारे में राजनैतिक दलों को कुछ मुभाव दिए
थे। इन मुभावों के अनुसार प्रत्येक मुख्य अखिल
भारतीय दल को दस-दस मिनट की अवधि के
चार-चार प्रसारण करने की अनुमति दी जानी
थी। तथापि, राजनैतिक दलों में समझौता न
होने के कारण, मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त ने मामले
पर आगे कार्रवाई नहीं की।

(ग) मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त इस बारे में
सरकार को कोई ठोस सिफारिश करने में अम-
मर्थ थे, अतएव सरकार ने रेडियो पर राज-
नैतिक दलों द्वारा प्रचार करने की पद्धति को
चालू करना उचित नहीं समझा।

Principles governing Film Censorship

*86. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the principles on the basis of which
censorship of films is done ;

(b) whether these are adequate ; and

(c) if not, the steps Government propose
to take to remedy these ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) to (c). The principles for guidance in certifying films for public exhibition are laid in section 5B (1) of the Cinematograph Act, 1952, which are based on article 19 (2) of the Constitution. Comprehensive directions have been issued by the Central Government to the Board of Film Censors setting out the principles which shall guide the Board in sanctioning films for public exhibition.

कृषकों के लिए संग्रह की सुविधाएं और उनके उत्पादकों के उचित मूल्य

*87. श्री शिवनाथ मिह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या प्रभावी उपाय किये हैं कि कृषकों को अपने कृषि उत्पादनों के उचित मूल्य मिल सकें; और विचोलीन, इसमें लाभ न उठा सकें; और

(ख) क्या सरकार कृषकों को गोदामों में अपने उत्पादन का संग्रह करने की सुविधाएं देने और इसके बदले उन्हें ऋण देने की स्थिति में है जिससे कृषक अपने उत्पादनों का विक्रय उस समय करे जब मूल्य अनुकूल हो और यदि नहीं, तो सरकार का विचार उन्हें ऐसी सुविधाएं देने हेतु क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी. शिन्डे) : (क) अधिप्राप्ति करने वाली एजेंसियों से यह कहा गया है कि वे यह सुनिश्चित करें कि उत्पादकों को सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित लाभकारी अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य दिए जाते हैं। उनसे यह भी कहा गया है कि यथासम्भव उत्पादकों से सीधे ही खरीदारी की जाव।

(ख) भारत सरकार किसानों को उनकी पैदावार को भण्डागारों में भंडारण करने और ऐसे भण्डागार के प्रति उन्हें पेशगियां सुलभ करने की सुविधा प्रदान करने सम्बन्धी आवश्यकता से अवगत है। किसानों को केन्द्रीय और राज्य भाण्डागार निगमों द्वारा चलाये जा रहे भाण्डागारों में भण्डारण करने की सुविधा सुलभ है और जमाकर्ता इन निगमों द्वारा जारी की गई भाण्डागार की रसीदों के प्रति अनुसूचित बंको से पेशगियां प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। सहकारी क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत, बहुत बड़ी संख्या में गोदाम भी स्थापित किए गए हैं जहां किसान अपनी पैदावार को जमा करा सकते हैं और इस प्रकार जमा किये गए खाद्यान्नों के प्रति सहकारी संस्थानों से पेशगियां प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। जब कभी अधिक से अधिक संख्या में किसान ऐसी सुविधाओं का लाभ उठाने लगेंगे और आवश्यकता बढ़ जाती है तब सरकार इन सुविधाओं की ओर अधिक केन्द्रों पर शुरू करने के लिये पग उठायेगी और इस प्रयोजन के लिए अधिक भण्डारण क्षमता सुलभ करेगी।

Views of an American Expert on Achieving increased Yield in Agriculture

*88 SHRI DHANDAPANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the President of New York Agricultural Development Council, Dr. Arthur Mosher, has suggested that farm yields in India could register dramatic changes if planning for agricultural growth could be more effectively applied to improve the alternative to farmers ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government on his suggestion ; and

(c) the other suggestions made by Dr. Mosher ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICUL-

TURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE) :
 (a) Dr. Arthur Mosher delivered the Third Lal Bahadur Memorial Lecture at the I.A.R.I., New Delhi on "Modernisation of Agriculture". He stressed the need to organize and plan comprehensively to create a modern agriculture which can contribute to rapid growth.

(b) The suggestions made by Dr. Mosher have been taken note of. In fact, many of the elements stressed by him already form part of our agriculture development plan.

(c) The other suggestions made by him are :—

- (i) To plan 'Area' rather than 'Crop' approach ;
- (ii) to ensure high quality agricultural research ;
- (iii) to streamline supply of farm inputs ;
- (iv) to give proper attention to farmers, incentives and agricultural prices ;
- (v) to develop agricultural land through irrigation etc.;
- (vi) to make arrangements for educating and training agricultural manpower ; and
- (vii) to initiate agricultural development potential of an area.

Defects in RS-09 Tractors

***89. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received several representations complaining that tractors of G. D. R. model RS-09 purchased by the farmers through the Agro-Industries Corporations of various States have been found defective mechanically, or otherwise, and several farmers have returned the said tractors to Agro-Industries Corporations of various States ;

(b) if so, the names of the State Govern-

ments associations and individual farmers ; and

(c) the particulars of the complaints made by them and the action taken by Government, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE) :
 (a) to (c). The complaints generally reported related to electrical system including master switch, screw elastic cap of glow plug tester, starting system, the engine, the clutch, leakage of oil from pressure pipe, etc. Steps were taken to have the tractors modified by the G. D. R. Suppliers. The farmers and their associations have also complained about the return of these tractors. The return of modified tractors has since been agreed to and is in process.

The return of these tractors will be through the State Agro-Industries Corporations and information about the names of individual farmers is being collected from them. The required information will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when it is received.

Expansion of A. I. R. and T. V. Stations

***90. SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Radio Stations are fully equipped for a full time operation throughout the year ; as also for the expansion and building up of a net work of T. V. Stations all over the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) and (b). All India Radio Stations are fully equipped for full time operation throughout the year.

As regards expansion of T. V., All India Radio have undertaken setting up of T. V. Stations at Bombay-Poona, Srinagar, Madras, Calcutta and Lucknow-Kanpur during the Fourth Plan period. Further

expansion of the TV network in the country will be taken up in subsequent phases according to availability of resources.

Setting up of New Hindi Advisory Committee

109. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 636 on the 12th November, 1970 regarding the setting up of a new Hindi Advisory Committee and state :

(a) whether a decision has since been taken in the matter in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) and (b). The Hindi Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting viz. 'Soochana Aur Prasaran Hindi Samiti' had been reconstituted vide Ministry of Information and Broadcasting's Resolution No F 12(6)/67—Admn I dated 7th December, 1970. But, since the 4th Lok Sabha was dissolved soon after, it has become necessary to take steps to nominate representatives of the newly constituted Lok Sabha on the Samiti.

Production of Sugar, Gur and Khand-sari and Realisation of Excise Duty

110. SHRI S. L. SAKSENA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of crystal sugar, Khand-sari sugar and gur in the country, Statewise, during each of the last three years along with the average selling price in that year ; and

(b) the total amount of excise duty realised in each year, statewise, on crystal sugar and khand-sari sugar during each of the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICUL-

TURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHIDE)

(a) The following statements are attached giving the available information in respect of the last three years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 :

(1) Statement I [Laid on the Table of the House. *Placed in Library*. See No. LT—93/71] showing the Statewise production of sugar in the country ;

(2) Statement II [Laid on the Table of the House *Placed in Library*. See No. LT-93/71] showing the State-wise estimated production of gur (including Khand-sari) in the country ;

(3) Statement III [Laid on the Table of House *Placed in Library*. See No. LT 93/71] showing the average open market/control prices of sugar in certain important market ;

(4) Statement IV [Laid on the Table of the House *Placed in Library*. See No. LT-93/71] showing average wholesale market prices of gur in certain important markets ; and

(5) Statement V [Laid on the Table of the House *Placed in Library*. See No. LT—93/71] showing average wholesale market prices important markets.

(b) Statement VI [Laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library*. See No. LT—93/71] showing the Statewise Central Excise Revenue realised from Sugar and Khand-sari during the last three years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70.

Financial Assistance to Gujarat for Sinking of Tube-Wells

111. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tube-wells dug during 1970 in the drought affected areas of Gujarat ;

(b) the proposal of Government to dig more tube-wells to increase the production of food-grains ; and

(c) the amount sanctioned for the financial year to reach the goal of self-sufficiency in the matter of food-grains ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE) : (a) Eight tube-wells were sunk during 1970-71 for irrigation in Banaskantha District of Gujarat under the Centrally sponsored programme for Desert Development. In addition 31 tube-wells were undertaken in 5 drought affected districts of the State viz., Rajkot, Banaskantha, Surendranagar, Jamnagar and Kutch under the Centrally sponsored Rural Works Programme. Eight out of these are expected to be completed during 1970-71.

(b) It is proposed to construct a total of 117 tube-wells under the Centrally sponsored programme of Rural Works during the 4th Plan. Out of these, besides 8 tube-wells expected to be completed during 1970-71, 56 more are envisaged to be completed during 1971-72 in the drought affected areas. In addition, 40 more tube-wells are expected to be sunk in drought affected areas by the State under its normal minor irrigation programme during 1971-72.

(c) An expenditure of Rs. 11.52 lakhs and Rs. 8.0 lakhs is likely to be incurred on tube-wells during 1970-71 under the Centrally sponsored programmes of Desert Development and Rural Works respectively.

Import Policy for Foodgrains

112. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the policy of Government in the coming years to import foodgrains from foreign countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE) : The Government of India has declared its intention to stop concessional imports of foodgrains after 1971.

Relay from A. I. R. Cuddapah for Rayalseema

113. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state ;

(a) whether on the request of people from Rayalseema, Government had agreed to start day time relay from the Cuddapah Station of the All India Radio from December last ;

(b) whether the assurance has not been implemented so far ;

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay ; and

(d) when it is going to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir, There was, however, no undertaking to start it from December, 1970.

(c) and (d). Arrangements for providing the technical and other facilities required for extending the transmission time are under way. The decision will be implemented as early as possible.

मध्य प्रदेश को गेहूँ, चावल तथा
चीनी की सप्लाई

114. श्री हुसम चन्द कछवाय : क्या साहब तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में दम वर्ग गेहूँ, चावल तथा गन्ने का, मलग-मलग कितना उत्पादन हुआ ;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गत पाँच महीनों में मध्य प्रदेश के लिए कितना गेहूँ आयाजित किया ; और

(ग) राज्य सरकार को उक्त अवधि के दौरान कितना गेहूँ, चावल तथा चीनी की सप्लाई की गई ।

साहब तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब पो. शिन्डे) : (क) 1970-71 के गेहूँ, चावल और गन्ने के उत्पादन के धक्के अनुमान, सालू कृषि वर्ष

की समाप्ति अर्थात् जुलाई-अगस्त, 1971 में किसी समय उपलब्ध होने की सम्भावना है।

(ख) और (ग). उपर्युक्त अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश को आवंटित गेहूँ और लेवी चीनी की मात्राएं इस प्रकार हैं :—

गेहूँ	63, 000 मी. टन
लेवी चीनी	76, 600 मी. टन

मध्य प्रदेश को आवंटित मात्रा में से 20 मार्च, 1971 तक, गेहूँ की सप्लाई की गई मात्रा 23,600 मी० टन थी। चावल के मामले में मध्य प्रदेश अधिशेष राज्य है और उसे पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के शरणार्थियों के लिए केवल मामूली मात्रा में चावल सप्लाई किया गया था। जहाँ तक लेवी चीनी का सम्बन्ध है, आवंटित चीनी को उठाने का दायित्व राज्य सरकार अथवा उनके नामितों का था। यह आवंटित मात्रा खुली बिक्री की चीनी के अतिरिक्त थी जोकि राज्य के अन्दर और बाहर के चीनी कारखानों/व्यापारियों द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश को सप्लाई की गई थी और जिसके अन्तराज्यीय संचलन पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है। मध्य प्रदेश को चीनी सप्लाई करने के सम्बन्ध में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

**Houses not Fully Paid for by Allottees
in Malviya Nagar, New Delhi**

115. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4084 on the 10th December, 1970 regarding House not fully paid for by allottees in Malviya Nagar, New Delhi and state :

(a) the position in respect of Properties No. B-1/55 and B-1/56; whether the full payment in respect of these houses has since been made;

(b) if so, when the full payments were made and by whom the payment was made

and in whose name these houses now stand;

(c) if not, the reasons for which these numbers were not included in the list of houses supplied in reply to Unstarred Question No. 6405 on the 16th April, 1970; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take against the persons responsible for doing this and the action being taken or proposed to be taken for the auction of these houses ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). Properties Nos. B-1/55, and B 1/56, Malviya Nagar, were disposed of by public auction in 1956 and hence properties in question are not allotable properties.

The auction-purchaser, Shri P L. Khanna is a claimant himself and he had tendered his own claims in 1956 to cover up the sale price of both the properties.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

**Disposal of Houses not fully paid for
by Allottees in Rehabilitation Colo-
nies in Delhi**

116 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria adopted by Government to dispose of the houses in respect of which full payment has not been made by the allottees so far, despite several reminders, in the rehabilitation colonies of Delhi ;

(b) when Government propose to settle all such cases;

(c) whether Government are aware that there are many such houses in whose case the whereabouts of the original allottees are not available;

(d) whether Government would ensure that such houses are not transferred to other ineligible persons without auctioning them publicly ; and

(e) in case such houses are not proposed to be auctioned publicly, the way in which

such houses are proposed to be dealt and disposed of and by when ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Houses in respect of which full payments are not received in time are resumed for non-payment and are disposed of by auction.

(b) Demand notices are issued to the defaulters in the normal course and, on their failure to make good the payments, the properties are auctioned. This process is likely to take sometime and no definite date can be fixed.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). In view of reply to (a) and (b) above, the question does not arise.

Unauthorised occupation of plots in Rehabilitation Colonies in Delhi

117. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1410 on the 19th November, 1970 regarding disposal of unauthorised plots in Rehabilitation Colonies in Delhi and state :

(a) the number of plots and the names of the unauthorised occupants of such plots in various rehabilitation localities in Delhi;

(b) the result of the notices which were issued to the unauthorised occupants for the vacation of the said unauthorised occupation ;

(c) the number of such plots which have already been got vacated and the stage at which the other cases are at present ; and

(d) when Government propose to dispose of these plots by sale/auction and the criteria adopted by Government for the disposal of these plots ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) A list of 800 plots, together with the

names of the unauthorised occupants, is laid the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT 94/71*]

(b) The unauthorised occupants, on whom the eviction notices were served, have not filed any replies, nor have they vacated the plots.

(c) and (d). No plot has been got vacated. Proceedings are still pending.

The question of the disposal of these plots is under consideration.

Disposal of Vacant Plots in Rehabilitation Colonies in Delhi

118 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of colonies in the Union Territory of Delhi where plots of land are lying vacant and which have not so far been allotted/auctioned;

(b) the number of such plots in each rehabilitation colony and how Government propose to dispose them of ;

(c) whether Government have finalised the scheme of disposing the plots of and lying vacant or under unauthorised occupation and if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) whether Government propose to dispose of these plots of land definitely ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). A list of the colonies showing the plots lying undisposed of is enclosed.

(c) and (d). These will be disposed of by auction or allotment in accordance with the provisions of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, and Rules made thereunder.

Statement

Details of the plots lying undisposed of in the various rehabilitation colonies in Delhi/New Delhi, as on 27-3-1971.

Sl. No.	Name of the colony	Total Number of plots
1.	Jungpura	17
2.	Malviya Nagar	90
3.	Kalkaji	646 including 449 plots seeking approval of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi
4.	Lajpat Nagar	54
5.	Nizamuddin	11
6.	Defence Colony	15
7.	Aliganj	13
8.	Andha Mughal	52
9.	Tehar II	4
10.	Narela	19
11.	Malkaganj	19
12.	Sarai Rohilla	3
13.	Gur-ki Mandi	3
14.	Bharat Nagar	6
15.	Hakikat Nagar	4
16.	India Nagar	3
17.	Patel Nagar	9
18.	Falak Nagar	130
19.	Moti Nagar	7
20.	Ramesh Nagar	75
21.	Old Rajinder Nagar	62
22.	New Rajinder Nagar	95
23.	Gandhi Nagar	365
Total :		1648

Post Offices with telephone and Telegraph facility as on the 31st January 1971

119. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Post offices in India as on the 31st January, 1971 where telephone and telegraph facilities have been provided, separately for urban and rural areas, and

(b) the number among them that are

located in Bihar State and what percentage to the total Post Offices does it form for Bihar State ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The information will be collected and placed on the table of the Lok Sabha later.

Working of Post offices as on 31st January 1971

120 SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Post Offices that are working separately in (i) urban areas (ii) rural areas, as on 31st January 1971;

(b) the number among them that are working (i) with profit and (ii) under losses, in urban areas and rural areas separately, as on the 31st January, 1971;

(c) the number of new Post Offices that were opened in rural and urban areas separately during the last three years, and

(d) the number of Post Offices that are going to be opened in rural areas and urban areas separately during the financial year 1971-72 in the country and how many of them are going to be in Bihar in each category ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) There are 1,07,331 Post Offices functioning in the country as on 31st January, 1971 out of which 10,242 are in the urban areas and 97,089 in the rural areas.

(b) There is no procedure in the existing rules of the Posts and Telegraphs Department for an annual financial review of permanent Post Offices. It is, therefore, not possible to say how much loss or profit is being incurred by the permanent Post Offices. The financial position of the experimental Post Offices is, however, kept under review. Out of 27,512 experimental Post Offices in the country as on 31st January, 1971, 973 Post Offices situated in the urban areas and 4,621 Post Offices situated in rural areas are working on marginal profit and 245 Post Offices situated in the

urban areas and 21,673 Post Offices situated in the rural areas are working on loss.

(c) During the years 1968, 1969 and 1970 3190, 2607 and 2635 Post Offices respectively were opened in the rural areas and 358, 306 and 350 Post Offices respectively were opened in the urban areas.

(d) It is proposed to open 2764 Post Offices in the rural areas and 394 Post Offices in the urban areas of the country during the financial year 1971-72. Of these, 24 sub-offices in the urban areas and 200 extra departmental branch offices in rural areas are proposed to be opened in Bihar State.

Production of Cotton

121. SHRI A. N. CHAWLA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have evolved some programme for increasing the cotton production in 1971-72 as also same long-term programme for increase in production of cotton;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the new areas Government propose to develop under cotton where irrigation facilities could be extended ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Broad outlines of the Centrally Sponsored Cotton Development Programme for 1971-72 are as under:

1. Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Maximised Production of Cotton.

(i) To increase the production of cotton by adoption of package of practices over an area of 5.72 lakh hectares.

(ii) Production of adequate quantity of Nucleus and Foundation Seed over an area of 914 hectares.

iii) Composite Demonstrations over an area of 6265 hectares.

(iv) Organisation of Mass Plant Protection Campaigns over an area of 1.75 lakh hectares.

(v) Aerial Spraying of Pesticides for plant protection over an area of 2.60 lakh hectares.

(vi) Demonstration of the advantage of Foliar application of urea in raising the yield level in rainfed tracts over a gross area of 28,320 hectares

(vii) Establishment of 24 kapas grading centres in the areas covered by Intensive Cultivation Scheme

2 Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the development of Sea Island Cotton

Production of Sea Island Cotton in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore over an area of 1,000 hectares

In order to further intensify the production efforts, specific schemes on the pattern of Intensive Area Development Programme etc. are under consideration.

The coverage under all the above schemes will be increased in a phased manner during 1972-73 and 1973-74.

(c) Government propose to develop irrigated cotton in the Nagarjunasagar Project in Andhra Pradesh, Tungabhadra Project in Mysore and Rajasthan Canal Area in Rajasthan.

Land Army of Educated Unemployed

122. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a land Army is likely to be created for providing jobs to the educated unemployed ;

(b) if so, when ; and

(c) whether any detailed scheme has been chalked out in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Opening of Public Call Offices in Puri and Berhampur in Orissa

123. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether new Public Call Offices have been opened in the Puri and Berhampur Postal Divisions in Orissa in 1970-71 ;

(b) whether Public Call Offices at Kuhuri, Gania, Garh Nial in the District of Puri in Orissa have been opened by now ; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Three public call offices have been opened in Puri Postal Division and four in Berhampur Division during the year 1970-71.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The proposals to open public call offices at Kuhuri, Gania and Garh Niai in District Puri of Orissa are still under examination.

Implementation of Textile Wage Board Award in Textile Mills in Kanpur

124. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Textile Wage Board Award has been implemented in all the Textile Mills in Kanpur ;

(b) if not, the reasons for the same ;

(c) the names of those Mills which have not implemented the same ; and

(d) the action taken by the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (d). The position of implementation of the recommendations of the Textile Wage Board in the 10 Cotton Textile units of Kanpur, as reported by the State Government, is as follow :

(1) The 5 units mentioned below have implemented most of the recommendations, except fixation of a basic wage with effect from 1-1-1969 and revision of piece-rates in respect of which negotiations are in progress :

(1) M/s Elgin Mills Co. Ltd. (Mill No. 1), Kanpur.

(2) M/s Elgin Mills Co. Ltd., (Mill No. 2), Kanpur.

(3) M/s Cawnpore Textiles Ltd., Kanpur.

(4) M/s J. K. Cotton Spg. and Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur.

(5) M/s Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. Kanpur.

(ii) The following 3 units have implemented the recommendations partially :—

(1) Muir Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur.

(2) Atherton West and Co. Ltd., Kanpur.

(3) J. K. Manufacturers Co. Ltd., Kanpur.

Out of these, two units viz. Atherton West and Co. Ltd., Kanpur and J. K. Manufacturers Co. Ltd., Kanpur had gone in writ before the Hon'ble High Court against the order of Government enforcing recommendations of the Wage Board and have obtained stay orders ; they have however, implemented the recommendations partially as per agreement between the employers and workmen.

(iii) The following 2 units have not implemented the recommendations, claiming themselves to be weak units :—

(1) M/s Laxmi Ratan Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur.

(2) M/s. New Victoria Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur.

2. The cases of units claiming to be weak were considered by a One-man Committee set up by the State Government and its recommendations are now receiving attention of the State Government.

Conversion of PTI into International Press Agency

125. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any final decision has been taken to convert Press Trust of India into an International Press Agency ,

(b) if not, whether there is any alternative suggestion to this , and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATIY) : (a) A decision for conversion of the Press Trust of India into a full-fledged international news agency has to be taken by Press Trust of India and not by Government.

(b) and (c) Recognising the need for effective dissemination of news to and from India, Government are interested in the formation of a well-equipped international news agency and will encourage the formation of such an agency.

Stoppage of Import of Wheat under PL-480

126. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether import of wheat under PL-480 is likely to be stopped when stage of self-sufficiency is reached in India ;

(b) if so, whether it is likely to happen during the Fourth Plan period; and

(c) if not, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). It is envisaged that imports of wheat under PL-480 will be stopped after 1971.

(c). Does not arise

Officers of Telegraph and Telephone Engineering Department on Deputation to Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.

127 SHRI N K SANGHI Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the names and designations of officers of the Telegraph and Telephone Engineering Department, who are at present on deputation to the Indian Telephone Industries Limited Bangalore and Allahabad, the posts held by them, the pay and allowances drawn by them and the period of deputation in each case ,

(b) the manner in which the selection was made and whether the names were called for from all Postal Circles and Telephone Districts, and if not, the reasons therefor, and

(c) whether in pursuance of the Home Ministry's orders, an option has been given to those Officers either to get themselves absorbed in the Indian Telephone Industries or revert to their parent department ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-95/71]

(b) Post of Chairman—cum—Managing Director is a 'top executive post' included in Schedule 'C' of top management posts in Public Undertakings. Appointment to this post is made from empanelled officers. Of P & T officers belonging to Sr. Administrative Grade of TES Class I included in the panel, Shri C. A. Cornelius. (Sl. No 1 of statement) who was the seniormost, was selected.

Other officers were deputed on receipt of specific requisition from the ITI by name.

(c) Obviously, reference is to Finance Ministry's orders. Officers on deputation prior to Finance Ministry's orders dated 26.2.69 can exercise such option by 31.8.71. The question of permanent absorption in ITI or reversion to P and T Department of such officers is being processed and will be finalised before the aforesaid date. The remaining officers will be given such an option at the appropriate time in accordance with Finance Ministry's orders on the subject.

छोटे किसानों को सहायता

128. श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव . क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार की घोषित नीति के अन्तर्गत कितने छोटे किसानों को सहायता दी गई ; और

(ख) उक्त सहायता की शर्तें क्या हैं और क्या सरकार ने कृषि औजारों की दरों में भी कुछ छूट दी है जिससे किसान उचित मूल्य पर उन्हें प्राप्त कर सकें ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहेब पी. शिंदे) : (क) तथा (ख). सरकार की घोषित नीति है कि वह उत्पादन कार्यक्रमों को बढ़ाने के लिए छोटे किसानों को ऋण प्रदान करने तथा अन्य सुविधायें देने में सहायता करेगी, जिस से वे अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति सुधार सकें।

2. जहां तक केन्द्रीय सरकार का सम्बन्ध है, दो केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की मार्गदर्शी योजनाएँ— (i) छोटे किसानों के लिए, जो कि सम्भाव्य सक्षम हैं (सामान्यतः जिनके पास 2.5 एकड़ के बीच भूमि है) तथा अन्य (ii) सीमान्त

किसानों (सामान्यतः जिनके पास 2.5 एकड़ से कम भूमि है) और कृषि मजदूरों की सहायता के लिए, क्रियान्वित की जा रही है। छोटे किसानों की योजना (छोटे किसानों की विकास एजेंसी) के अंतर्गत, देश के विभिन्न भागों में 46 परियोजनाएँ चालू की जायेगी। सीमान्त कृषकों तथा कृषि मजदूर परियोजना के अन्तर्गत 41 परियोजनाओं पर कार्य किया जायेगा। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की शेष अवधि के दौरान, छोटे किसानों की प्रत्येक परियोजना के अंतर्गत लगभग 50,000 छोटे किसानों को, जो सम्भाव्य सक्षम हैं, सक्षम बनाने के लिए सहायता की जायेगी। इसी प्रकार सीमान्त कृषकों तथा कृषि मजदूरों की परियोजना के अन्तर्गत उत्पादन क्षमता को बढ़ाने तथा क्रिया-कलापों के विस्तार करने एवं प्रत्येक परियोजना से अधिक आय प्राप्त करने के लिए, लगभग 15000 सीमान्त कृषकों और लगभग 5000 कृषि मजदूरों को ऋण तथा अन्य सुविधायें देने में सहायता की जायेगी। इस प्रकार चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि के दौरान इन दो कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत 5 एकड़ से कम वाले कुल 30 लाख छोटे किसानों को सहायता की जायेगी। प्रत्येक छोटे किसानों की विकास एजेंसी के क्षेत्र में, गठित एजेंसी, सहकारी संस्थाओं और अन्य संस्थाओं को ऋण तथा अन्य सुविधायें देने में छोटे किसानों की सहायता करेगी। उत्पादन के लिए ऋण तथा अन्य सेवाओं को प्रदान करने के सम्बन्ध में इन योजनाओं की कार्यान्विति, छोटे किसानों की समस्याएँ हल करने हेतु अपनाये जाने वाले उपायों पर सामान्यतः प्रकाश डालेगी।

3. छोटे किसानों की विकास एजेंसी योजना के अन्तर्गत, छोटे किसानों को ग्राम स्तर

पर पूंजीगत लागत पर 25 प्रतिशत राज-सहायता दी जाती है ताकि वे विनियोजन के लिए आवश्यक ऋण प्राप्त कर सकें। सीमान्त किसानों की योजना के अधीन, जहां कि ऋणी की ऋण लोटाने की क्षमता का स्तर निम्न है, राज-सहायता बढ़ाकर 33-1/3 प्रतिशत कर दी गई है। इन योजनाओं के अधीन ही छोटे और सीमान्त किसानों को कृषि उपकरणों की खरीदने के लिए ऐसी सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं। केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र योजना क्षेत्रों के छोटे और सीमान्त किसानों को मशीनरी तथा उन्नत कृषि उपकरणों के प्रयोग के लिए विशेष सुविधायें भी दी जा रही हैं। ऐसे छोटे किसानों को ये सुविधायें उपलब्ध करने के लिए, उन्हें छोटे किसानों की विकास योजना क्षेत्रों के अन्तर्गत 25 प्रतिशत और सीमान्त किसानों तथा कृषि श्रमिक क्षेत्रों के अन्तर्गत 33-1/3 प्रतिशत तक दरों में छूट दी जाती है।

4. छो० कि० वि० यो०/ सी० कि० तथा कृ० अ० एजेन्सियों, छोटे किसानों/ सीमान्त किसानों/ कृषि श्रमिकों को ऋण देने की और प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए, सहकारिताओं को निश्चित दर पर अग्रिम धन पर जोखिम निधि अंशदान प्रदान कर रही है। 1968-69 के दौरान सहकारिताओं द्वारा ऋण के रूप में दी जाने वाली कुल राशि का लगभग 68 प्रतिशत ऋण 1000 रु० या उससे कम राशि में दिया गया। इन में से लगभग 46 प्रतिशत ऋण 500 रु० या उससे कम राशि में दिया गया।

5. वाणिज्यिक बैंक, विशेषकर सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में, अधिकाधिक छोटे कृषकों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर रहे हैं। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र बैंकों के साथ कृषकों के सीधे अग्रिम लेखों की संख्या 30-6-69 में 1.72 लाख से बढ़ कर नवम्बर 1970 के अन्त तक 7.71 लाख तक पहुंच गई है। सार्वजनिक बैंकों की

कार्रखारों की ओर देय राशि उसी अवधि में 36.02 करोड़ से बढ़ कर 19.773 करोड़ तक पहुंच गई। इस प्रकार वाणिज्यिक बैंक धीरे-धीरे छोटे कृषकों को अधिकाधिक ऋण दे रहे हैं। उदाहरणार्थ स्टेट बैंक के बैंक वर्ग ने 31-3-1970 तक कृषि कार्यों के लिए 2 लाख कृषकों को ऋण सहायता दी है। इन में से 0.90 लाख यानि 45 प्रतिशत छोटे कृषक थे जिन के पास 5 एकड़ तक भूमि थी। इस की तुलना में 31.12.69 को 41 प्रतिशत थे। स्टेट बैंक आफ इन्डिया ग्रुप के बैंकों के 31-3-70 को सभी कृषकों से 46-43 करोड़ रुपये बकाया थे जिसमें से 10.52 करोड़ रुपये उन छोटे कृषकों की ओर बकाया थे जिन की भूमि 5 एकड़ तक है।

Job Security to Employees in Foreign Oil Companies

129. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Will the Minister of LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government intend to take for implementing its resolution accepting main recommendations of Shri B. N. Gokhale Commission of Enquiry into job security to the employees in foreign oil companies, especially in the face of refusal on the part of the oil companies to abide by Government resolution ;

(b) whether Government propose to amend Industrial Disputes Act 1947 to grant effective protection to employees from loss of jobs and services ; and

(c) whether Government propose to appoint an Enquiry Committee to find out the nature and number of jobs contracted out by the foreign oil companies during the last ten years with the intention of reducing number of employees belonging to the oil companies ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b).

No resolution as such was passed by Government on the recommendations of the Gokhale Commission. These recommendations were, however, discussed in a tripartite meeting and subsequently were the subject of bipartite talks between the employers and workers. Arising out of the above discussions, and also because of the fact that the parties could not come to any agreement amongst themselves, Government is considering the question of effecting needed amendments to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, in consultation with the various interests concerned, to ensure some measure of job security for similarly placed workers in all industries, including the oil companies

(c) There is no such present proposal.

Preference in Employment to Local People

130. SHRI D S AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any plan under Government's consideration to give preference to the Local population keeping in view the employment in Public Sector Projects, and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). No such plan is under consideration. The Constitution of India prohibits discrimination in the matter of public employment on the grounds of place of birth or residence.

Supply of Newsprint to Dailies

131. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total newsprint quota given to each daily newspaper in each State during (i) April-September, 1970 and (ii) October, 1970-March, 1971 ;

(b) the total amount of Central Government advertisements given to each daily

newspapers in each State during (i) April-September, 1970, and October 1970-March 1971 ;

(c) whether Government organised a special advertisement programme in connection with the last mid-term election throughout the country ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, including the total expenditure incurred on each item ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATIL) : (a) Newsprint quota is given to each newspaper annually for a financial year commencing from April to March each year, which is also the licensing period for import policy. Accordingly, a statement showing the newsprint quota given to each newspaper in each State during 1970-71 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-96/71*]

(b) Information regarding details of advertisements released to individual newspapers which is done in accordance with a declared policy which is non-discriminatory and the amounts paid to them is treated as confidential.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The following eight advertisements were released at an approximate cost indicated against each :

1. "It is your sacred duty to vote". Rs. 42,000
2. "Vote without fear". Rs. 42,000
3. "Don't accept any bribe or inducement in casting your vote". Rs. 42,000
4. "Your polling station is nearby". Rs. 42,000
5. "No body can find out whom you vote for". Rs. 32,000
6. "Is your name on the electoral rolls". Rs. 1,30,000
7. "An appeal to the voters". Rs. 36,000

8. "For fair and free polling". Rs. 1,50,000

Quantity of Sugar for Free Sale

132 **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU** : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of sugar allowed for free sale due to the recent policy decision of Government ; and

(b) In actual quantity, how much the 10 percent means ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE) :

(a) A quantity of 7.80 lakh tonnes has been released for free sale during the current sugar year 1970-71 i.e. from October 1970 to March/April 1971 so far.

(b) If the ratio of levy free sale sugar had been 70:30 instead of 60:40, free sale releases in the same period i.e. October 1970 to March/April 1971 would have been about 6.5 lakh tonnes.

A. I. R. Earnings from Commercial Advertisements

133. **SHRI R. R. SINGH DLO** : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of All India Radio earnings during the current year from commercial advertisements ;

(b) whether there are plans to widen advertising service ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the additional revenue expected thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) The gross income during the calendar year 1970 was Rs. 2,65,32,192 (which included Rs. 7,87,395 for sponsored programmes). The net revenue after

deducting commission to Agencies was estimated at Rs. 2,27,38,610.

(b) and (c). The Commercial service was extended during the year to Chandigarh-Jullundur, Kanpur-Allahabad-Lucknow, Ahmedabad-Rajkot and Bangalore-Dharwar. The service was also started from Hyderabad-Vijayawada on 21-3-71. Proposal for further extension of the service to twelve more centres is under consideration. The economic and commercial viability of these centres on the basis of their market potentialities has to be determined before finalising the proposal.

(d) It is not possible at present to state precisely the additional revenue from the proposed new centres but it is estimated that on the basis of the gross income now received, each of the new centres is likely to bring in a gross revenue of about Rs 15 lakhs per year.

Shortage of Edible Oils

134. **SHRI R. R. SINGH DLO** : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been serious shortage of edible oils in several parts of the country recently , and

(b) the efforts made by Government to meet the requirements of edible oils which have caused serious hardship to numerous people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE) :

(a) No, Sir. There have been no such reports of serious shortage of edible oils although edible oils situation has been somewhat tight for sometime due to the gap between internal production and increasing requirements.

(b) Efforts are being made to reduce the gap between internal production and demand of edible oils by undertaking programme of research and development to raise the production of edible oilseeds and oils, encouraging the production of non-traditional oilseeds like soyabean and sunflower, uti-

lisation of minor oilseeds and cotton seed for increasing total oil supply and augmenting domestic supply by arranging import of oilseeds and oils to the extent feasible

Film 'Mohammad Bin Tughlak'

135 SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether a film entitled 'Mohammad Bin Tughlak' was recently produced in Tamil Nadu by Shri Ramiswamy "Cho" ,

(b) whether the film was approved by Government after extensive cuts , and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) (a) to (c) Yes Sir The film 'Mohammad Bin Tughlak' was granted a 'U' certificate subject to twenty cuts on February 27, 1971. The cuts total approximately 83 meters while the total length of the film is about 4000 meters. The cuts were imposed in accordance with the Cinematograph Act

Implementation of Recommendation of Second Central Wage Board for Sugar Industry

136 SHRI D. K. PANDA . Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the recommendations of the Second Central Wage Board for Sugar Industry have been implemented ,

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ,

(c) whether Government will lay on the Table the list of sugar mills where the said recommendations have not been implemented , and

(d) what steps have been taken for implementation of the same in the Aska Co-operative Sugar Industries, Aska in the State of Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the table of the house after it is received.

Implementation of Recommendations of Central Electricity Wage Board in Orissa

137 SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recommendations of the Central Electricity Wage Board have been implemented by the Orissa State Electricity Board ,

(b) if so, whether the Wage scales have been refixed , and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House after it is received

उर्वरकों की वितरण प्रणाली में सुधार करना

138 डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पान्डे क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उर्वरकों पर सरकारी नियंत्रण तथा त्रुटिपूर्ण वितरण प्रणाली के कारण किसान उनका समय पर तथा उचित ढंग से प्रयोग नहीं कर पाते हैं, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में प्रक्रिया में सुधार करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहेब धी० शिन्डे) (क) जी नहीं ।

वस्तुतः नवम्बर, 1969 से उर्वरकों के व्यापारियों को लाइसेंस देने के स्थान पर उनके संजीकरण की व्यवस्था प्रारम्भ कर उर्वरकों का वितरण उदार कर दिया गया है।

(ख) उर्वरकों का वितरण मुख्यतः राज्य सरकारों का कार्य है। फिर भी केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों तथा विनिर्माताओं के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ छमाही देशीय बैठकों की प्रणाली द्वारा उर्वरकों की आवश्यकता के तथा राज्य सरकारों के देशीय उत्पादन और आयातों से उर्वरकों की आपूर्ति के मूल्यांकन का समन्वय करती है। जहां तक आयातित उर्वरकों का सम्बन्ध है। इनका वितरण राज्य सरकारों के उनके द्वारा प्रस्तुत मांगों के आधार पर केन्द्रीय उर्वरक पूल द्वारा किया जाता है। राज्य सरकारें अपने क्षेत्र में इन उर्वरकों का आगे वितरण अपनी सहकारी समितियों तथा अन्य एजेंसियों/निगमों के माध्यम से करती हैं। गत वर्ष से, केन्द्रीय उर्वरक पूल सहकारी समितियों, कृषि उद्योग निगमों, जिला पंचायतों और गैर-सरकारी लाइसेंस धारियों/उत्पादक वितरकों को उर्वरकों का मांगा भी आवंटन कर रहा है।

राजस्थान में लघु मिर्चाई कार्य

श्री मूलचन्द डाया : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि,

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार राजस्थान में पिछले 3 वर्षों में दुग्ध के दौरान, सड़कों, लघु मिर्चाई परियोजनाओं तथा भूमि संरक्षण आदि से सम्बन्धित प्रारम्भ किए गये कार्यों को पूरा करने के लिये धन देने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो तत्संबन्धी कारण क्या हैं;

(ग) यदि इन कार्यों को पूरा न किया गया

तो क्या इन पर व्यय किये गये करोड़ों रुपये व्यर्थ नहीं चले जाएंगे और यदि हा, तो सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं; और

(घ) क्या अपूर्ण सड़कों के कारण संचार साधन अनुपयोगी हो गये हैं जिससे जनता को अत्यधिक असुविधा होती है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब पो. शिन्हे) : (क) से (घ) राज्य सरकार से अपेक्षित जानकारी मांगी गयी है और निम्न पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Payment of Project Allowance to P & T Employees at Ranchi

140 SHRI P K GHOSH
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Project Allowance to all the Post and Telegraph Staff stationed in Ranchi City has been sanctioned and the same was communicated by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, New Delhi to the local authorities in September, 1969

(b) if so, whether all the P and T employees stationed in Ranchi City have been paid the said allowance as per orders, and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Project allowance to the employees of the P and T Department in Ranchi was sanctioned in 1969. The project allowance is normally sanctioned to staff performing duties required in connection with the project and also to staff employed in project areas which are lacking in essential amenities. As Ranchi is a classified city for the purpose of grant of H. R. A. to the

Government servants and is also an established city not wanting in amenities like Housing, Schools, Markets, Dispensaries etc a doubt arose whether the payment of project allowance to P and T Staff at Ranchi, though sanctioned was justified. Pending a decision on this question, the P M G Patna was advised on 18-12-1969 not to operate on the sanction granting the project allowance at Ranchi. Certain Telegraph and Telephone employees had, however, already been paid the project allowance at the sanctioned rate before the receipt of aforesaid orders by the P M G, Patna. The Postal staff, however, have not been paid the allowance.

**Educated and Uneducated Unemployed
in States**

141 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA ·
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH

Will the Minister of LABOUR, EM-

PLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of educated and uneducated unemployed in the various States of the Country at present ; and

(b) the steps being taken to provide employment speedily to the maximum number of persons ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Precise estimates of unemployed (including the educated) are not available. The only information available on the subject relates to the number of work-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in the country which is given in the Statement No I attached.

(b) Details are contained in Statement No II attached

Statement

S No.	State/Union Territory	Number of job-seekers on live register of Employment Exchanges as on 31.12.1970		
		Below Matric (including illiterates)	Matriculates and above	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	128307	150372	278679
2.	Assam	42012	22911	64923
3.	Bihar	189602	129104	318706
4.	Chandigarh	8845	4076	12921
5	Delhi	50297	82424	132721
6.	Goa	5526	1732	7258
7.	Gujarat	82481	72183	154674
8.	Haryana	39454	43326	82780
9	Himachal Pradesh	28018	16316	44334
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	9783	4592	14375
11	Kerala	114761	178993	293754
12	Laccadives	717	281	993
13.	Madhya Pradesh	144561	102943	247503
14	Maharashtra	189413	138604	328017
15.	Manipur	26253	2864	29117
16.	Mysore	119358	121373	240731
17.	Orissa	106043	44020	150063

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Pondicherry	4573	3570	8143
19.	Punjab	38394	55354	93748
20.	Rajasthan	73620	54477	128097
21.	Tamilnadu	239770	160506	400276
22.	Tripura	13803	11967	25770
23.	Uttar Pradesh	232181	193537	425718
24.	West Bengal	359166	226092	585258
ALL INDIA TOTAL :		2246938	1821616	4068554

Statement II

Various development programmes included in the Fourth Five Year Plan in the fields of agriculture, industry, transport and communications, irrigation and power and social services which are expected to create more employment opportunities for the unemployed (including the educated), have been spelt out in detail in the Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74) document.

Apart from the programmes included in the Fourth Five Year Plan, some special schemes designed for the benefit of the weaker sections of the society, particularly in the rural sector have also been taken up for creating increasing number of employment opportunities. The details of these schemes have been spelt out in the document "Towards Growth with Social Justice" distributed to the Honourable Members alongwith Budget papers for 1970-71. Some of the more important of these schemes are setting up of small farmers' development agencies; schemes for marginal farmers and agricultural labour; scheme for development of dry farming, rural works programmes; area development schemes. Special emphasis is also being laid on the promotion of medium and small scale industries. A scheme for providing technical and managerial "know-how" as well as necessary credit through the State Bank of India, nationalised Banks and other institutions like the national Small Industries Corporation to technically qualified persons to come forward as entrepreneurs is being implemented.

More recently the Government have decided to sanction a crash programme for rural employment. The programme (for which a sum of Rs 50 crores has been provided for the year, 1971-72) will be implemented forthwith. This programme envisages employment of a minimum of 1,000 persons in each district of the country on works of an infra-structure nature.

Necessary steps are also being taken for strengthening the career advice and vocational guidance programmes in universities and schools to channelise the youth into productive employment/self-employment. Simultaneously, the existing training programmes are being re-organised and re-oriented with a view to making the persons with technical qualifications, particularly engineers and craftsmen, better equipped for self-employment and employment.

**Interim Relief to Indians who lost
Property in East Pakistan**

142. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether many Indians who were staying in East Pakistan and doing business there had lost their properties during the last Indo-Pak Conflict as Government of Pakistan took over all their properties as enemy property ;

(b) if so, whether Government have decided to give interim relief to those persons who have since migrated to India from

Pakistan and if so, the extent of the interim relief sanctioned and given ; and

(c) the details of the measures taken or proposed to be taken to rehabilitate them ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

मध्य प्रदेश के देवास जिले के कंटाफोड़ ग्राम में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज

143. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देवास जिले (मध्य प्रदेश) के कंटाफोड़ ग्राम में, उस क्षेत्र के लोगों को टेलीफोन सुविधा देने के उद्देश्य से, कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हा तो कब ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार कंटाफोड़ ग्राम में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज लगाने का काम चालू वित्तीय वर्ष 1970-71 से पूरा कर देगी ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क). जी हाँ ।

(ख) 1969 के वर्ष के शुरू में । इस योजना की मंजूरी सितम्बर, 1970 में दी गई है ।

(ग) हो सकता है कि 1970-71 के वर्ष के दौरान कंटाफोड़ टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज लगाने का कार्य पूरा न हो सके । सामान की कुछ महत्वपूर्ण वस्तुएँ जैसे कि ए० सी० एस० भार० तार और विद्युत संयंत्र की सप्लाई कम है ।

अखिल भारतीय कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि स्टाफ फेडरेशन का मांग पत्र

144. श्री रामाबल्लार शास्त्री : क्या भ्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अखिल भारतीय कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि स्टाफ फेडरेशन (ग्राम इन्डिया एम्प्लाइज प्राविडेण्ट फण्ड स्टाफ फेडरेशन) ने सरकार को नौ-सूची मांग पत्र दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हा तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकारी अधिकारियों तथा फेडरेशन के प्रतिनिधियों के बीच ममभौता कराने के लिए गत 5 फरवरी को राँची में वार्ता हुई थी ;

(घ) यदि हा, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ; और

(ङ.) उनकी मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है तथा उनकी मांगों के कब तक मान लिए जाने की सम्भावना है ?

भ्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) और (ख). कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि का प्रशासन, कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम, 1952 के अन्तर्गत स्थापित न्यासियों के केन्द्रीय बोर्ड से सम्बन्ध रखता है और भारत सरकार का इससे सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है । भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है कि अखिल भारतीय कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि कर्मचारी संघ ने न्यासियों के केन्द्रीय बोर्ड द्वारा विचार करने के लिए नौ मांग प्रस्तुत की हैं, जिनका ब्योरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ड.) न्यासियों के केन्द्रीय बोर्ड ने 5 फरवरी 1971 को रांची में हुई अपनी 49वीं बैठक में संघ द्वारा भेजी गई मांगों पर विचार किया और इन मांगों की जांच करने व केन्द्रीय बोर्ड को एक रिपोर्ट भेजने के लिए एक समिति नियुक्त की। बोर्ड, समिति द्वारा विचार विमर्श पूरा हो जाने के पश्चात् समिति की रिपोर्ट पर विचार करेगा। इस अवस्था में सरकार द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

विबरण

1. जब तक आवश्यकता पर आधारित न्यूनतम वेतन की व्यवस्था नहीं होती तब तक कर्मचारियों के वेतन क्रमों में, 'ए' श्रेणी के बैंको अथवा रिजर्व बैंक के कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध वेतन-क्रमों के अनुरूप बनाने के लिए, सशोधन।
2. आन्ध्र प्रदेश, आसाम, बिहार, गुजरात, केरल, मध्य-प्रदेश, मैसूर, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, राजस्थान तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के कर्मचारियों को उनके वेतन का 20 प्रतिशत, पश्चिमी बंगाल, दिल्ली और तमिल नाडु के कर्मचारियों को उनके वेतन का 25 प्रतिशत की दर से और महाराष्ट्र प्रदेश के कर्मचारियों को उनके वेतन का 30 प्रतिशत की दर से मकान सम्बन्धी कि राया भत्ते की अदायगी (वेतन का अथ है मूल वेतन और महंगाई वेतन)।
3. जब तक पर्याप्त संख्या में पदों का निर्माण नहीं होता, जैसा कि संघ ने मांग की है, प्रारम्भ में विभिन्न संघों में वर्तमान माप-दण्ड के अनुसार कर्मचारियों की संख्या।

4. कार्य-भार में कमी (यानी लेखा खातों में, प्रति लेखा परीक्षक के लिए 1,000 लेख और प्रवर्तन विभाग में प्रति क्लर्क 25 छूट-प्राप्त/अछूट-प्राप्त प्रतिष्ठान); केन्द्रीय कार्यालय के लिए माप-दण्ड निर्धारित किया जाना चाहिए।

5. निम्न श्रेणी और उच्च श्रेणी के क्लर्कों के सवर्गों को मिलाकर एक सामान्य लिपिक सवर्ग बनाना।
6. सात वर्ष का सेवा-काल पूर्ण करने पर ऐसे चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के लिए 25 प्रतिशत लिपिकों की खास जगहों का आरक्षण जा अर्हता-प्राप्त नहीं है, तथा रिकार्ड माटरो, रिकार्ड कीपरो, जेस्टटनर औरटरो तथा दफ्तरी इत्यादि के लिए अतिरिक्त नये पदों का निर्माण करना ताकि चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के लिये पदोन्नति के अवसर बढें।
7. अखिल भारतीय कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि कर्मचारी मध्य तथा उमकी सम्बद्ध इकाइयों, जिनकी सूची पहले ही भेजी जा चुकी है, को मान्यता देना।
8. विभिन्न सवर्गों में की गई सभी तदर्थ नियुक्तियों को तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्त व्यक्तियों के सेवा काल को दृष्टि से न रखकर नियमित करना।
9. सेवा समाप्ति, निलम्बन, वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धि को रोकना, वेतन कटौती इत्यादि दमनकारी सभी कार्यवाहियों को बन्द करना।

बिहार सड़क के रेलवे मेल सेवा के
कर्मचारियों का स्थानान्तरण
करके उनका उत्पीड़न

145. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या
संसार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1968 की सांकेतिक हड़ताल
के उपरान्त डाक तथा तार विभाग के कर्मचा-
रियों के संघों की मान्यता रद्द करने के पश्चात्
बिहार सड़क की रेलवे मेल सेवा के कुछ
कर्मचारियों को एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर
स्थानान्तरित करके उन्हें परेशान किया गया
था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या ये स्थानान्तरण
इसलिए किये गये थे क्योंकि उक्त कर्मचारियों
ने अपना मामला किसी संसद सदस्य से उठवाने
का प्रयास किया था ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसका क्या औचित्य
है ; और

(घ) सरकार ने ऐसे सम्बन्धित प्रतिशोषी
अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संसार मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी
नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ) : प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

National Commission on Agriculture

146. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the
Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since
appointed the National Commission on
Agriculture ;

(b) if so, the final composition thereof ;

(c) whether any farmer or farmers' re-
presentative has been included therein, if
not the reasons therefor ; and

(d) when the Commission is likely to
submit its interim and final reports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICUL-
TURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SINDE) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the composi-
tion of the Commission as on 31-3-71 is
attached.

(c) The composition of the Commission
includes a few farmers.

(d) So far as the final report is concern-
ed, the Commission has been asked to sub-
mit it as soon as practicable and in any case,
within a period of two years. No time-
limit was laid down by Government for the
submission of interim reports. However,
the Commission had originally expected to
submit interim reports on certain priority
areas within six months. There may, how-
ever, be some unavoidable delay.

Statement

COMPOSITION OF NATIONAL COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURE

Chairman

Vacant

Vice-Chairman

Shri B. Sivaraman

Member Secretary

Shri J. S. Sarma

Full-time Members

1. Shri S. K. Mukherjee
2. Dr. H. R. Arakeri
3. Dr. P. Bhattacharya
4. Shri Randhir Singh

Part-time Members ;

1. Shri M. V. Krishnappa, Member, Lok Sabha.
2. Dr. Z. A. Ahmed, Member, Rajya Sabha.
3. Sardar Joginder Singh, Member, Rajya Sabha.
4. Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, Director, Indian Agriculture Research Institute.
5. Shri D. P. Singh, Vice-Chancellor, U. P. Agricultural University.
6. Shri T. A. Pai, Chairman, LIC.
7. Shri B. S. Nag, Formerly Adviser (I and P), Planning Commission.
8. Dr. A. M. Khusro, Professor of Economics, Instt. of Economic Growth.
9. Shri Hari Singh, Retired I. G. F.
10. Shri N. K. Panikar, Director, National Institute of Oceanography.
11. Capt. Rattan Singh, Member, Legislative Assembly, Punjab.

Tractors from G. D. R.

147. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of tractors received so far from G. D. R. ;

(b) the total number of them found defective ; the number of defective tractors returned ;

(c) the reasons for not returning the remaining defective tractors ; and

(d) whether the farmers have been refunded the full cost of the tractors and if not, the extent of the price refunded to them and the reasons for not refunding the full cost ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE) :

(a) A total number of 1,998 RS-09 tractors have so far been received from G. D. R.

(b) to (d). The number of RS-09 tractors

declared defective based on the information received from the various State Agro Industries Corporations upto January, 1971 is as under :

<i>Name of Corporation</i>	<i>No. of tractors declared defective</i>
Andhra Pradesh	183
Gujarat	152
Punjab	501
Rajasthan	11
Mysore	8
Tamilnadu	9

Latest information about the total number of RS-09 tractors found defective and the number of defective tractors returned along with the information required in parts (c) and (d) of the Question is being collected from the concerned State Agro-Industries Corporations and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha after it is received.

Investment and Employment Opportunities

148. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether employment has not grown in proportion to the massive investment that has already taken place in the public and the private sectors ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken to synchronise the employment growth with the investments ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). Additional employment opportunities on a substantial scale have been generated as a result of the investments made on the programmes executed as part of the Development Plans of the Country. The Planning Commission have estimated that additional jobs of the order of 31.5 million were created in the first three Five-Year Plans.

In the context of a country's development, several considerations besides employment generation, such as development of heavy industries, defence needs etc. have to be kept in view. However, the need for maintaining a close relationship between the rate of economic growth and the rate of employment growth has recently been increasingly recognised by the Government and the Fourth Plan, a major objective of which is to create larger employment opportunities in the rural and urban areas, lays considerable emphasis on the promotion of labour-intensive schemes, such as road construction, soil conservation, mining, irrigation, rural electrification, village and small-scale industries etc. Apart from programmes included in the Fourth Plan a number of special employment-oriented schemes, designed for the benefit of the weaker sections of the society, have been undertaken during the year 1970-71. Important among these are : (1) scheme for development of small but potentially viable farmers ; (2) scheme for marginal farmers and agricultural labourers ; (3) development of dry farming ; (4) rural works programmes ; (5) scheme for area developments ; (6) scheme for dairy development. Special emphasis is also being laid on the promotion of medium and small-scale industries which have a considerable employment potential. More recently the Govern-

ment have also sanctioned a crash programme for rural employment for which a sum of Rs. 50 crores has been provided for the year 1971-72. The scheme envisages the employment of a minimum of 1,000 persons in each district of the country on works of an infra-structure nature. The Government also propose reviewing the progress of the Fourth Plan with a view to reinforcing the development programmes for the generation of more employment.

मध्य प्रदेश के मन्दसौर तथा रतलाम जिलों में टेलीफोन केन्द्रों की सुविधाएं

149. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मन्दसौर तथा रतलाम जिलों (मध्य प्रदेश) में उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ पर टेलीफोन केन्द्रों की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं ;

(ख) क्या रतलाम जिले के गावारा टेलीफोन केन्द्र की क्षमता बढ़ाने का कार्य प्रगति पर है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो कब से ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) मन्दसौर जिले में निम्नलिखित एक्सचेंज काम कर रहे हैं :—

(i) मन्दसौर (2) नीमज (3) शामगढ (4) मानपुरा (5) गगोठ (6) जायद (7) मल्हारगढ (8) मनासा (9) पीपलिला (10) रायपुरा (11) मीनागऊ और (12) मुबासरा मंडी ।

(ii) रतलाम जिले में काम कर रहे एक्सचेंजों के नाम इस प्रकार हैं :—

(1) रतलाम (2) आनाट (3) गावारा और (4) सेलाना ।

(ख) तथा (ग). रतलाम जिले में गावारा

नाम का कोई एक्सचेंज नहीं है। फिर भी जावरा में एक एक्सचेंज है। जावरा में 100 लाइनो का एक लघु स्वचालित एक्सचेंज काम कर रहा है। इसे बदल कर 200 लाइनो का एम० ए० एक्स० II किस्म का एक्सचेंज लगाने की योजना बनाई गई है। इसके लिए कुछ उपस्कर प्राप्त हो चुका है, लेकिन अभी कुछ महत्वपूर्ण सामग्री प्राप्त नहीं है। आशा है कि 1971 के मध्य तक प्राप्त हो जाएगी।

Income out of Advertisements over A. I. R.

150 SHRI M RAM GOPAL RIDDY Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the income, year-wise, derived by Government out of the commercial advertisements broadcast over the All India Radio ever since introduction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) The year wise gross income from the Commercial Service since its introduction in November 1970, is as follow

1967	Rs 7,55,400
1968	Rs 63,56,237
1969	Rs 2,01,73,834
1970	Rs 2 65,32,192
1971	Rs 57,85,367

(January and February)

मध्य प्रदेश के मुरैना जिले में डाक व तार घरों का खोला जाना

151. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताना की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के खालियर डिब्री-जन के मुरैना जिले में इस वर्ष नये डाक व तार घर खोलने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है और यदि हा, तो कितने डाक घर खोले जायेंगे।

(ख) नये डाक व तार घर कब तक खोल दिये जायेंगे। और ये डाक व तार घर किन स्थानों पर खोले जायेंगे; और

(ग) नगरीय यथा देहाती क्षेत्रों में अलग अलग कितने डाक व तार घर खोले जायेंगे?

संचार मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) (न) 1971-72 के वर्ष के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के खालियर डिब्री-जन के मुरैना जिले में 16 डाक घर और 2 तार घर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है।

(घ) 1971-72 के वित्तीय वर्ष के अन्त तक निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर नए डाक घर और तार घर खोलने की सम्भावना है।

डाक घर	तार घर
विश्वनपुर	बोरपुर
गिरमौर	शिवपुर बटौदा
कापुर	
पंचमपुरा	
नयापारा	
परीचा	
डूडपारा	
गड्डाई	
बोरडा	
बठक	
कलहौ	
बड्डीपारा	
सुहनी	
दिनतोलैरकला	
देवपुर	
मावी	
(ग) डाक घर	

शहरी क्षेत्रों में 2 उप-डाक व क्षेत्रों में 14 अतिरिक्त विभागीय शाखा डाक-घर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है।

तार घर

शहरी क्षेत्रों में तार घर खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 2 तार घर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है।

मध्य प्रदेश के मुरैना जिले में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

152. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के मुरैना जिले में कुल कितने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन हैं ;

(ख) टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए कितने आवेदन सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करना चाहती है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) 342.

(ख) 11.

(ग) इन आवेदनों को टेलीफोन देने का काम पहले ही चल रहा है और इसके अग्रिम, 1971 तक समान तौर को सम्भावना है।

T. V. Stations in States

153. SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of States which have sent proposals requesting to set up T. V. Stations in their areas, and

(b) the number of cities where such T. V. Stations have been set up so far or arrangements are being made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI

SATPATHY) : (a) Six namely, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Mysore, Gujarat, Punjab and Rajasthan.

(b) So far there is only one T. V. Station in the country at Delhi. Arrangements are being made to set up T. V. Stations in five cities, namely, Bombay, Srinagar, Madras, Calcutta and Lucknow and relay stations at two places namely, Poona and Kanpur.

Uniform Banking and Price Control Policy for Cotton

154. SHRI D. D. DLSAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether a uniform banking policy and price regulating controls are applied for cotton grown and sold all over the country depending upon the climatic conditions in different parts of the country, where cotton is grown and harvested during different months of the year, and

(b) whether it has been the experience in Gujarat that by the time cotton crop is harvested in Gujarat, a new set of banking rules and norms price regulations are instituted so that the Agriculturists of Gujarat growing cotton are discriminated and forced to sell their cotton at lower prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India follows a uniform banking policy in regard to credit controls, excepting that certain concessions are given to Government owned/managed/run mills and sick mills and other mills in Eastern Regions like West Bengal and Assam. As regards regulation of prices, support prices for cotton are announced by the Government every year, with an assurance that it would be prepared to buy any quantity offered to it at the support prices. Indirect measures like adjustments in cotton stock limits and contracting system are also made to influence the prices of cotton in the country.

Amount paid to Newspapers on Account of Government Advertisements

155 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the amount paid to Newspapers on account Government advertisements from 1-4-1969 to 31-3-1970 and from 1-4-1970 to 28-2-1971 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : The amount paid to newspapers on account of Government advertisements during 1969-70 is as given below :

(i) Directorate of advertising and Visual Publicity	Rs 1 19,07,137
(ii) Department of Tourism (India)	Rs 6,76,127 (Actuals)
(Abroad)	Rs 47,90,584 (Budgeted)
(iii) Indian Railways	Rs 39,53,142

The figures of payments made to newspapers from 1st April 1970 to 28th February 1971 are not yet available. Necessary data are, however, under compilation for the entire financial year and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

12 04 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

WEST BENGAL RELIEF UNDERTAKINGS (SPECIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1971, APPRENTICESHIP (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1970, AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER COAL MINES P.F. AND BONUS SCHEMES ACT, 1948.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : I beg to lay on the Table -

(1) A copy of the West Bengal Relief Undertakings (Special Provisions) Act, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) (President's Act No. 4 of 1971) published in Gazette of

India dated the 11th February, 1971, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the West Bengal State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1970, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-72/71]

(2) A copy of the Apprenticeship (Amendment) Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G S R 2057 in Gazette of India dated the 26th December, 1970, under sub-section (3) of section 37 of the Apprentices Act, 1961 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-73/71]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 7A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948

- (i) The Coal Mines Provident Fund (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1970, published in Notification No. G S R 14 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd January, 1971
- (ii) The Andhra Pradesh Coal mines Provident Fund (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1970, published in Notification No. G S R 15 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd January, 1971.
- (iii) The Rajasthan Coal Mines Provident Fund (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1970, published in Notification No. G S R 16 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd January, 1971.
- (iv) The Neyveli Coal Mines Provident Fund (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1970, published in Notification No. G S R 17 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd January, 1971. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-74/71].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT, COMPANIES ACT AND PAPERS UNDER TARIFF COMMISSION ACT

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. V. RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : on behalf of Shri L. N. Mishra

I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 :

(i) S. O. 103 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd January, 1971 regarding the Management of the Hira Mills Limited, Ujjain.

(ii) S. O. 685 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th February, 1971 regarding the management of the New Bhopal Textile Mills Limited, Bhopal. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—75/71.*]

(2) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Textile Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1969-70.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Textile Corporation Limited New Delhi, for the year 1969-70 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—76/71*]

(3) A statement explaining the reasons as to why the Hindi version of the papers mentioned at (2) above could not be laid on the Table simultaneously. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—77/71.*]

(4) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951 :

(i) Report (1969) of the Tariff Commission on the Price Structure of man-made fibres and Yarns Industry-Rayon Type Cord.

(ii) Government Resolution No. 2 (12) Tax/T-70 dated the 27th February, 1971 (Hindi and English versions)

notifying Government's decisions on the above Report. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—78/71.*]

(5) A statement showing reasons why the documents mentioned at (3) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in sub-section (9) of section 16 of the said Act. [*Placed in Library. See No. 79/71*]

RICE MILLING INDUSTRY (REGULATION AND LICENSING) AMENDMENT RULES, 1971, BENGAL LAND REFORMS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1971, AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, ETC., ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE): I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy of the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation and Licensing) Amendment Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 105 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd January, 1971 under sub-section (4) of section 22 of the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—80/71*]

(2) A copy of the West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) (President's Act No. 3 of 1971), published in Gazette of India dated the 8th February, 1971, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the West Bengal State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1970. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—81/71*]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :

(i) The Rajasthan Foodgrains (Restrictions on Border Movement) Second Amendment Order, 1970 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2042 in Gazette of India dated the 19th December, 1970.

[Shri Annasaheb Shinde]

- (ii) The Sugar (Price Determination) Tenth Amendment Order, 1971 published in Notification No G S R, 40 in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1971
- (iii) The Orissa Rice (Movement Control) Amendment Order, 1971 published in Notification No G S R 65 in Gazette of India dated the 9th January, 1971
- (iv) The Sugar (Price Determination) Order, 1971 published in Notification No G S R 66 in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1971. [Placed in Library See No LT—82/71]
- (4) A copy of Notification No G S R 64 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th January, 1971 making certain amendment to Notification No G S R 1842 dated the 24th December, 1964, under sub-section (1) of section 12A of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 [Placed in Library See No. LT—83/71]
- (5) A copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee for the purpose of Controlling and supervising Experiments on Animals, Bombay, for the year 1969-70 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-rule (4) of Rule 24 of the Committee for Controlling and Supervising Experiments on Animals (Administration) Rules 1965 [Placed in Library See No. LT—84/71].
- (6) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Animal Welfare Board, Madras for the year 1969-70 along with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-rule (5) of Rule 24 of Animal Welfare Board (Administration) Rules, 1962 [Placed in Library See No. LT—85/71].
- (7) A copy of the Food Corporations (Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G S R 396 in Gazette of India dated the 19th March, 1971, under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Food Corporations Act, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—86/71].

(8) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Warehousing Corporation, for the year 1969-70 along with the Audited Accounts and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (11) of section 31 of the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962 [Placed in Library. See No. LT—87/71]

REPORT OF COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL, 1969-70, APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS, RAILWAYS, 1969-70, ETC.

SHRI ANNASAHIB P SHINDE On behalf of Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, I beg to lay on the Table

(1) A copy of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the accounts of Central Government (Railways) for the year 1969-70, under article 151 (1) of the Constitution

(2) A copy of Appropriation Accounts, Railways, for 1969-70, part I review

(3) A copy of Appropriation Accounts, Railways, for 1969-70, Part II-Detailed appropriation Accounts

(4) A copy of Block Accounts (including Capital Statements comprising the Loan Accounts), Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts, Railways, for 1969-70. [Placed in Library See No. LT—87/71]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF HINDUSTAN TELEPRINTERS LTD, MADRAS AND INDIAN TELEPHONE INDUSTRIES LTD BANGALORE

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 :

(i) The Indian Telegraph (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 1970 published in

Notification No. G. S. R. 1990 in Gazette of India dated the 12th December, 1970.

- (ii) The Indian Telegraph (First Amendment) Rules, 1971 published in Notification No G S R. 2008 in Gazette of India dated the 10th December, 1970. [*Placed in Library. See No LT--88/71*]

(2) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956

- (i) Annual Report of the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, Madras, for the year 1969-70 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon [*Placed in Library. See No LT--89/71*]
- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1969-70 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon [*Placed in Library. See No. LT--90/71*]

12.06 hrs.

MLSSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Finance Bill, 1971, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th March, 1971, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in appeal to the said Bill "

- (ii) "I am directed to inform the Lok

sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 31st March, 1971, has passed the enclosed motion referring the Code of Criminal Procedure Bill, 1970, to a Joint Committee of the Houses and to request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha in the said motion and the names of the Members of the Lok Sabha to be appointed to the said Joint Committee may be communicated to this House

Motion

"WHEREAS this House at its sitting held on the 15th December, 1970 adopted a motion that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members from this House and 30 members from the Lok Sabha ,

AND WHEREAS this House appointed fifteen members from this House to the said Joint Committee ,

AND WHEREAS this House recommended that the Lok Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee ;

AND WHEREAS a message was thereafter transmitted to the Lok Sabha on the 15th December, 1970, communicating to the Lok Sabha the adoption of the said motion by this House.

AND WHEREAS the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th December, 1970, adopted a motion concurring in the said recommendation of this House and nominating thirty members from the Lok Sabha to serve on the said Joint Committee ,

AND WHEREAS the Lok Sabha was dissolved on the 27th December, 1970, before the Joint Committee could hold its first meeting and a new Lok Sabha was thereafter constituted on the 15th March, 1971 ;

[Secretary]

NOW THEREFORE this House do resolve that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members ; 15 members from this House, namely :

1. Shri Akbar Ali Khan
2. Shri G. R. Patil
3. Shri Sinam Krishna Mohan Singh
4. Shri Syed Hussain
5. Shri Rattan Lal Jha
6. Shri K. P. Mallikarjunudu
7. Shri Suresh J. Desai
8. Shri Shyam Lal Yadav
9. Dr. B. N. Antani
10. Shri Muka Govinda Reddy
11. Shri Suraj Prasad
12. Shri Hamid Ali Schammad
13. Shri A. D. Mani
14. Shri M. P. Shukla
15. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha

and 30 members from the Lok Sabha ;

That in order to constitute a meeting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee ;

That in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Select Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Chairman may make ;

That the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the Seventy-eight (Winter) Session of the Rajya Sabha ;

That this House recommends to the Lok Sabha that the Lok Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee."

[2.07 hrs.]

MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS -Contd.

MR SPEAKER : We will now resume discussion on the President's Address. There are so many hon. members who wish to speak I think we should reduce the duration of the Speeches to 5 or 6 minutes each, so that the maximum number of members can be accommodated. The Prime Minister will speak tomorrow. So, we can utilise that time also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : I would request you to allot that time only to new members.

MR SPEAKER : That is purely out of the Congress time.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : One More member from my party may be called.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour). From my Party also. One more member may be called.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : The Congress people should speak less, and work more,

MR. SPEAKER. Mr. Goswami, who was on his legs, may continue.

SHRI DINISH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati) : Sir, I associate myself with the motion of thanks moved by Mr. Bhagat. In the last few months, the country has witnessed a some unprecedented political developments. We have on the one hand witnessed a Prime Minister who could have remained in power for 12 months more in spite of her party being in a minority, dissolving the Parliament in order to seek a fresh mandate from the people. We have also seen the Chief Minister of a State trying to cling to power inspite of a vast mandate against him by the people of his constituency. But above all these contradictions, one thing has stood out clear, viz., the determination of the people

to have a parliamentary democracy in this country through a stable Government at the centre, a Government that professes and practises the ideals and programmes which it cherishes.

Of course, I am aware that hints have been thrown from the other side, particularly by Mr Vajpayee, that we have won this election with the help of and misuse of governmental machinery and misuse of money and capital. This is an insult not to the members of the ruling party, but this is a direct insult to the conscience of the Indian voters, who have given their verdict without fear or favour, without being influenced by money or any other factors. They have voted only in terms of the ideology. May I point out to Mr Vajpayee that we have won this election not only in the States where our party was in power but also in States where the opposition parties were ruling? In the State where the Congress (O) was ruling there was a rout of the opposition party. If in this election money would have played a part, many of us would not have been here. Our seats would have been filled by Rajas, Maharajas and business Magnates. The fact that business magnates, the Rajas and tycoons have lost the election is itself ample proof that money had no part to play in this election. This election has not been won in terms of money. This election reflects the desire of the people not to have anything to do with right reaction and left extremists, this election reflects the desire of the people to support the programmes and policies for which the Prime Minister stands. What are these programmes? The programmes, broadly speaking, are abolition of poverty, reduction of disparities between the income of the rich and the poor, suppression of communalism in any form of direction and putting a stop to lawlessness and violence prevalent in different parts of the country.

So far as the question of abolition of poverty is concerned, I am sorry to note that in the President's Address we do not find any detailed reference though some indications are there. Of course the allocation of Rs 50 crores will be only a humble beginning. In this context. May I submit

that all the States have their own peculiar and special problems without the solution of which there cannot be effective solution of the problem of poverty? Speaking of my own State, unless the problems arising out of the floods in the Brahmaputra and its tributaries are solved, we cannot expect any solution to the problem of poverty in our State. I would request the Central Government to give due attention to this.

It is also a matter of concern that in spite of the fact that there has been a rise in national income and *per capita* income there has been a rise in malnutrition in the country. According to a study of the Reserve Bank the percentage of under-fed in this country, which in 1951 was 52 per cent, rose to 70 per cent in 1967-68. Obviously, this requires attention from all of us, including the government.

So far as the question of educated unemployed is concerned, we do not find many proposals in the President's Address. On my own behalf I would suggest that a complete reorientation of the educational system is necessary if we have to solve this problem.

Coming to the question of reduction of disparities in income and wealth, obviously, we shall have to place more emphasis on nationalised undertakings. It is a matter of great concern for all of us that all is not well with the nationalised undertakings. A study of the working of 15 nationalised undertakings reveals a loss of about Rs. 41 crores during the first six months. The Railway Minister stated in the House the other day, which we noted with concern, that there has been loss in the railways. The Hindustan Steel shows increasing loss during the last two years.

Obviously, there are some general ailments for which immediate cure is necessary. Two ailments have come to my notice. Firstly, there is the dilution of responsibility amongst all of us. There is a feeling current in the country today that State property is nobody's property. The message comes when we should improve the educational system and make people aware that State property is our property. If something

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami]

is not done in that direction we cannot expect the nationalised undertakings to function well.

Secondly, the nationalised undertakings are taken by the management as the dumping ground of their pets. The worst managerial staff are dumped there. This is also taken as the forum for demanding higher wages and better amenities by the workers.

The first has led, obviously, to bribery, corruption, nepotism and consequent inefficiency; the second to lock-outs and strikes with consequent loss of Government revenue and a setback to growth. I request the Government to firmly handle the question of nepotism, bribery and corruption and to see that selection of personnel and promotions in nationalised undertakings are done only on the basis of efficiency. It is also necessary for the trade unions to see that these nationalised undertakings are not made a forum to demand higher wage levels and to push up prices.

The second question of reducing the disparity lies with the question of putting a ceiling on urban property. There again, I feel that mere ceiling on urban property will not serve the purpose if compensation is paid for the excess property that is taken from people. Then it will only be a substitution of liquid assets in place of solid assets. I would ask the Government to take measures to see that when excess property is taken compensation is not paid. I am aware that if the present things are allowed to exist it will hit the fundamental rights guaranteed under the Constitution. We are also aware that in the present state of affairs we cannot amend the Chapter on Fundamental Rights because Golaknath's case will stand in the way. Therefore, I request the Government to take immediate measures to see that the sovereignty of Parliament is restored and we are in a position to amend the provisions of the Constitution if necessity arises.

In this context I would only like to point out that property, in the true sense of the term, cannot be fundamental. What is a fundamental right? Fundamental

rights are those rights which are necessary to every individual. A child, when he is born in this world, comes to the world without fetters. Therefore the right to liberty is a fundamental right, when a child, there is hardly anything to distinguish between a child born of rich parents and a child born of poor parents. A child born of rich parents or of a maharaja does not come with ornaments and a poor child is not born with rags, every child born is equal. Therefore there is the fundamental right, the right of equality. In this world there are the two fundamental rights. The rights to liberty and of equality. If any other fundamental right has been incorporated in the Constitution it is high time, when we are pledged to a socialist society, that we should take steps to see that all those fundamental rights are obliterated from the pages of our constitution and the supremacy of Parliament is restored.

I have got at my side my Whip who is pulling me so that I should stop. I will not incur his displeasure in my maiden speech, though I would like to reserve this for some future occasion, and I will take my seat. I thank you Mr. Speaker Sir once more for giving me an opportunity to make a maiden speech.

श्री विजयपाल सिंह (मुजफ्फरनगर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण को खूब पढ़ा और गौर से पढ़ा, और माननीय सदस्यों के भाषणों को भी सुना। हमारे माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण बहुत प्यारा है। इतना प्यारा है कि राजमाताओं को भी उस से कोई खतरा नहीं है—उन्हें इस से बहुत तसल्ली हुई कि वह भी बच सकती हैं—और सोशलिज्म भी उस के जरिये आ सकता है। दोनों को तसल्ली हुई। मालूम नहीं कि किस की तसल्ली दूटेगी और किस की बर आयेगी। मैं इस पर ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता, लेकिन इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस अभिभाषण में पिछले एलेक्शन ने जो संकेत हमें किये हैं और जो हालात गुजरे उन के बारे में सिर्फ दो लाइनें जोड़ दी गई हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं आप से यह प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि आप का समय बहुत थोड़ा है और जिस तरह से आप बोल रहे हैं उस से मालूम होता है कि आप बहुत टाइम लेंगे।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर): माननीय सदस्य ने श्री चरण सिंह को हराया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय कुछ भी हो माननीय सदस्य जरा समय का खयाल रखें।

श्री विजयपाल सिंह : डग एलेक्शन में और उस से पहले भी मेरठ और मुजफ्फरनगर में लाखों वोटर्स ऐसे थे जिन्होंने आज तक बैलट पेपर और बैलट बाक्स की शकल नहीं देखी थी, लेकिन इस की चर्चा आज तक नहीं आई। आज भी मुजफ्फरनगर और मेरठ में उन वोटर्स को, जो वोट डालने नहीं गये आज तक, उन्हें लाठियां से मारा जाता है और हजारों की तादाद में वह अपने घरों में जल्मी हुए पड़े हुए हैं। उस में इलेक्शन के बारे में चर्चा नहीं की गई है। हमारे कुछ माननीय सदस्य राज माना और राजपिना जी कह रहे थे कि आप...

श्री रामसहाय पांडे (राजनंदगाव) : अपने किस को हराया है ?

श्री विजय पाल सिंह श्री चरण सिंह हारे हैं। मैं ने तो नहीं लेकिन जनता ने हाराया है।

इस इलेक्शन का विश्लेषण सही ढंग से नहीं किया जाता है। कल कहा गया कुछ माननीय सदस्यों की तरफ से कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने जनता को धोखा दिया है, धोखे का नारा लगाया है कि गरीबी मिटाओ और उस नारे के साथ जनता बहती चली गई। लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं है। यह नारा हमारी दूसरी पार्टियों ने भी लगाया था लेकिन जनता ने उनका धोखा नहीं खाय़ा, उसके धोखे में नहीं आई। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी पिछले बीस साल से यही नारा

लागाती आ रही है, उसके कार्यकर्ताओं ने लाठियां भी खाई है, जेलों में भी जाते रहे हैं लेकिन फिर भी जनता उधर नहीं गई। मावाला सिर्फ इतना था इस इलेक्शन के अन्दर कि जनता का विश्वास और श्रद्धा किस में थी? जनता में विश्वास और भरोसा था की श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी इस देश के अन्दर मोशलज्म लाएंगी और उन में इसको लाने की ताकत है। पूरा इलेक्शन एक ही नाम के चारों तरफ घूम रहा था। कुछ लोग कहते थे कि इंदिरा जी को हटाओ और कुछ कहते थे कि इंदिरा जी को बिठायो। हटाने वाले तो बाहर रह गए, कुछ नमूने के तौर पर यहाँ तशरीफ लाए और बिठाने वाले जो थे चाहे वे तरबकी पसन्द थे चाहे वे इंदिरा जी की पार्टी के थे या दूसरे थे वे भारी बहुमत में इस हाउस के अन्दर आए। क्या श्रद्धा थी, क्या विश्वास था। मैं अपने वोटर्स से पूछता था कि आप ऐसा क्यों कहते हैं, मैं भी तो आपका सिपाहि हूँ, मैं भी लड़ता हूँ इसके लिए, आप इंदिरा गांधी जी को क्यों इतना ग्यार करते हैं तो वे ग्राहिस्ता से कहते थे कि इंदिरा जी हमें ज़मीन देगी, गरीबी मिटाएंगी। आज हिन्दुस्तान और खास तौर से पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में मैं कह सकता हूँ कि जनता को भारी विश्वास है और भारी यकीन कि इन पांच सालों के अन्दर मोशलज्म हमारे प्रान्त से और हमारे देश के अन्दर जरूर आएगा। मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि आप इसको समझें कि मोशलज्म कोई शब्दों से या जादू की छड़ी से नहीं आएगा।

मेरे जिले में पाँच परसेंट किसान जो धनी किसान हैं वे पहले वाले ज़मींदारों से ज्यादा मजबूत हैं। आज उनका कब्ज़ा जिला परिषदों पर, ब्लाक कमिटीज पर, बीज गोदामों आदि और जितनी इस तरह की दूसरी चीज़ें हैं उन पर हो चुका है। उसके जरिये ताकत मजबूत करके और बिरादरीबाजी का नारा लगा कर

[श्री विजय पाल सिंह]

उन्होंने एक ऐसा संगठन खड़ा कर दिया है कि गरीब लोगों को धाम तक खोदने नहीं दिया जाता है। जब तक आप इन पांच प्रतिशत धनी किसानों के खिलाफ जो निकड़म करके सरकारी साधनों का फायदा उठा कर गरीबों पर जुल्म करते हैं, एक कमिशन बिठाकर उनकी जाच नहीं कराएंगे तब तक सही डेमोक्रेसी और सही इन्क्वेशन हमारे यहां नहीं हो सकेंगे और प्रजातन्त्र सही ढंग का कायम नहीं हो सकेगा। यह समझ लेना कि इस हाउस में रिएक्शनरी फोर्सेस, रजत पसन्द बहुत थोड़ी तादाद में आए हैं, इस वास्ते उन से धबराने की जरूरत नहीं है, सही नहीं होगा। ऐसा मोचना गलतफहमी में रहना होगा। हाउस के बाहर आज भी अगर किसी में ताकत है तो वह रिएक्शनरी फोर्सेस के पास ही है, फिर चाहे वह दौलत की हो या ब्यूरोक्रसी की हो। जनता के पास तो केवल इतनी ही ताकत है कि वह बहुमत में वोट दे कर आपको यहां भेज देती है। अगर उस में पूरी ताकत हो तो और भी ज्यादा तादाद में वह ऐसे लोगों का यहां भेजे। अगर जनता हाउस के बाहर कुछ ज्यादा करती है, किसी बात पर विरोध करती है तो यहां इस हाउस में शोर मचने लग जाता है चारों तरफ से कि कानून के खिलाफ काम हो रहा है, ये तो नक्स-लाइट हो रहे हैं, यह तो खून रेजी हो रही है और जनता के सामने इसको रखा जाए। जनता नहीं चाहती है कि इस देश में खूनी इनकलाब के जरिये सोशलिज्म लाया जाए। लेकिन जनता यह भी नहीं चाहती है कि उसने जिस भारी बहुमत से कांग्रेसी भाइयों को यहां भेजा है, वे यहां हाथ पर हाथ रख कर बैठ रहे। आप पर यह जिम्मेदारी है कि बाहर जो रिएक्शनरी फोर्सेस है और उन की जो ताकत है, उसको आप तोड़े, उसके ऊपर आप हमला करें, उन पर निगाह रखें। ऐसा आपने नहीं किया

तो सोशलिज्म यहां नहीं आएगा। सोशलिज्म आसानी से नहीं आया करता है।

अपने कांग्रेसी भाइयों से मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां वे उन पर हमला करें वहां यह भी न भूलें कि लैफ्ट फोर्सेस जो कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर सोशलिज्म की बात करती हैं और बीस साल से इसके लिए जटोजहद करती आ रही हैं और आज भी इस के लिए लड़ रही हैं, उनको कम करके आकने की कोशिश आप न करें। जो श्रेय इनको आज मिला है वह मारा श्रेय खुद ही लेने की कोशिश न करें। उस में लैफ्ट फोर्सेस का क्या तौर से हाथ है।

कांग्रेसी भाई जो आज बहुत भारी तादाद में इस हाउस में आए हैं वे अब्बाम में जो वायदे कर के आए हैं, मैं कहना चाहता हूं और मेरा यह यकीन है कि सोशलिज्म के नाम पर ही वे यहां आए हैं। इसको वे न भूलें। सोशलिज्म लाने के लिए वे हिम्मत के साथ आगे बढ़ें और रिएक्शनरी फोर्सेस को जो आज भी हाउस के बाहर बहुत ताकतवर है, कुचलने की पूरी पूरी कोशिश करें।

MR. SPEAKER : You have 45 Members.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : I have asked our Members to confine their remarks to three or four minutes. You know, Sir, that we have been quite accommodating. Each one of the leaders opposite has taken about half an hour or 40 minutes at our expense.

MR. SPEAKER : I will make it up later on. You will not have to lose time.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा (लक्ष्मण) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले मैं भारत की जनता को हार्दिक बधाई देना चाहती हूं कि उसने जनतन्त्र में निस्सीम विश्वास को सिद्ध करके जनतन्त्र की भी रक्षा की और अपनी भी।

इसके बाद मैं प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी का अभिनन्दन करना चाहती हूँ कि उन्होंने इस चुनाव के सदर्भ में देश भर में एक नई आशा का संचार किया, लम्बे समय के नैराश्य के बाद एक अपूर्व आशावाद का वातावरण उत्पन्न किया।

इस मध्यावधि चुनाव का कई पहलुओं से विशेष महत्व है। श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में आज कांग्रेस पार्टी की लोकप्रियता 1952 और 1957 के स्तर को फिर एक बार प्राप्त हुई है। इतना ही नहीं बल्कि यह भी कहा जा सकता है कि अब की बार जिस सर्गात विरोध का सामना कांग्रेस को करना पड़ा है और दश में जिम प्रतिकूल परिस्थित से वह दो चार हुई है, उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए कांग्रेस की यह जीत 1952 या 1957 वाली जीत से भी अधिक है। बड़े लम्बे समय बाद ऐसा लगा कि इस चुनाव में जनता एक नये उमंग से वोट कर रही है, केवल औपचारिक ढंग से नहीं बल्कि पूरी पूरी आस्था और तल्लीनता के साथ चुनाव में भाग ले रही है। जनता की इस तल्लीनता से इस चुनाव की गहराई पहले से कहीं अधिक हो गई, जो जनतन्त्र के लिए शुभ सूचक है, अच्छा शकुन है। विशेष रूप से कुछ बहुसंख्यक वर्गों ने अब की बार इंदिरा जी को लगभग अपना शत प्रतिशत योगदान दिया है—

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : केवल 44 प्रतिशत।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा : यह श्री चरण सिंह की हार से सिद्ध हो चुका है।

हरिजन, गिरिजन आदि दलित वर्ग अल्प-संख्यक वर्ग और महिलाएं, इन सभी वर्गों ने इंदिरा जी पर अपना विशेष प्रेम और विश्वास व्यक्त किया है।

लोक सभा के चुनाव को विधान सभाओं के चुनावों से अलग करने का अच्छा ही परिणाम हुआ है। पूरी तरह से न सही, पर बड़ी हद तक राष्ट्रीय समझौते पर अलग से बिचार करने का जनता को अवसर मिला है। लोक सभा के सदस्यों को भी माधारण जनता से सम्पर्क बनाए रखने की आवश्यकता का शायद पहली बार अनुभव हुआ है। यह अच्छा अनुभव है।

प्रगति विरोधी और साम्प्रदायिकतावादी शक्तियों को जनता बे डट कर परास्त किया है। किसी एक व्यक्ति को हटाने के लिए किए गये गठबंधन को लोगों ने स्पष्ट रूप से नीचा दिखाया है। स्पष्ट राजनीतिक सिद्धान्तों के प्रति जनता ने अधिक आस्था दिखा कर अपनी परिपक्वता का प्रमाण प्रस्तुत किया है।

इसी प्रकार कई विशेषताएं हैं जो चुनाव की अपनी कही जा सकती है। मेरे विचार में जनता का जो यह महान और बृहत आदेश मिला है, वह सर्वथा सतोषजनक है। हमें उसे कृतज्ञतापूर्वक और नम्रतापूर्वक स्वीकार करना चाहिए। यही नहीं हमें इस आदेश को एक जबर्दस्त चुनौती के रूप में भी स्वीकार चाहिये और कुछ करके अपनी योग्यता सिद्ध करनी चाहिए। हमें यह जान लेना चाहिये कि लम्बी अनिश्चितता के बाद जनतांत्रिक सिद्धान्तों की उपयोगिता सिद्ध करने और जनमत को जीत लेने का यह एक अतिम अवसर भारत में मिल रहा है। विश्व के इस भाग में जनतन्त्र को किसी भी दशा में असफल नहीं होने देना चाहिए। अगर ऐसा होगा, तो मानवता के लिए ही बड़ा सकट उत्पन्न हो जायेगा। अतएव ससार के सब से बड़े जनतन्त्र को सफल बनाये रखने का हमें बीड़ा उठाना है। यह हमारी विशेष जिम्मेदारी है। इस लिये मैं अनुरोध करूंगी कि इस अवसर पर हमारे कुछ विशेष

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा]

कर्त्तव्य हैं, जिन्हें पूरा करने का हमें प्रण कर लेना चाहिए।

पहला कर्त्तव्य होगा जनता की आशाओं और आकांक्षाओं को बल देना और बनाये रखना। दूसरा कर्त्तव्य होगा समता के आधार पर समाज की रचना का, जो हमारा आदर्श है। इस दिशा में ठोस कदम उठाने से ही लोगों का आशावाद बनाये रखना सम्भव होगा, अन्यथा नहीं। यह आवश्यक है कि समाजवादी कदम उठाने में किसी प्रकार का संकोच या अनिश्चितता नहीं होनी चाहिए। इस मामले में अगर अगर से काम नहीं चलेगा।

जिन विशिष्ट वर्गों ने कांग्रेस पार्टी पर अपने असौम्य प्रेम की की वर्षों की है, जैसे हरिजन, गिरिजन, अल्पसंख्यक, महिलाएँ आदि, उन वर्गों की प्रगति के लिए, उन की समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए शीघ्र और सशक्त कदम उठाये जायें। इसी प्रकार बच्चों के कल्याण पर भी विशेष ध्यान देना आवश्यक है।

पिछड़े हुए वर्गों के साथ साथ पिछड़े हुए प्रांतों की उन्नति का प्रबन्ध कर के आर्थिक क्षेत्र में प्रांतीय असंतुलन को दूर करने की पूरी पूरी चेष्टा होनी चाहिए। इस संदर्भ में मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि जहाँ प्रांतीय असंतुलन होगा, वहाँ समाजवाद को लाना असम्भव हो जायेगा। दोनों एक साथ नहीं रह सकते। इस मामले में पूँजीवादियों की घिसी-पिटी दलों पर ध्यान देने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

उत्पादन और वितरण दोनों ही हमारे लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। दोनों को साथ साथ चलना चाहिए। दोनों में विरोध उत्पन्न कर के उत्पादन के नाम पर वितरण को रोके रखने का प्रयास खतरनाक साबित होगा।

पूँजीवाद की ओर से नारा लगाया जाता है कि हम गरीबी का ही बंटवारा कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्या अपनी स्पीच खत्म करें।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी कान्तम्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब हमारी तरफ सिर्फ दस महिलाएँ हैं। इस चुनाव में देश की कगोड़ों महिलाओं ने वोट दिए हैं। इस लिए आप थोड़ा उदार हो कर मुझे दो चार मिनट ज्यादा दीजिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पिछले सदन में ज्यादा महिलाएँ थी और दस बार कम है, इस का क्या कारण है।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा : माननीय सदस्य महिलाओं के इतने विरुद्ध क्यों है। महिलाओं का उन्हें हरा देना चाहिए था। श्री चरणसिंह हमेशा महिलाओं के विरुद्ध बातें कहते थे और श्री बलराज मधोक हिन्दू सक्सेशन एक्ट का विरोध करते थे। अच्छा हुआ कि महिलाओं ने उन का हरा दिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को गलती हुई है। माननीय सदस्य आप के खिलाफ नहीं है।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा : आज भारत की कंगाल जनता की यह माँग है कि यदि तेरह बरस के प्रयास के बाद बंटवारे के लिए हमारे पास केवल गरीबी रह गई है, तो फिर हमें उसी का न्यायसंगत बंटवारा कर लेना चाहिए, ताकि समाज में असन्तोष न बढ़ने पाये।

मैं सरकार को यह सुझाव देना चाहती हूँ कि कई कामों को एक साथ उठा कर अपनी शक्ति का प्रयोग करने के बदले थोड़े से ठोस कार्यक्रमों को अपना कर उन पर पूरा पूरा जोर देना उचित होगा। उसी से लोगों की अधिक समाधान होगा और समस्याएँ सुलझेंगी।

श्री चन्कूलाल चन्द्राकर (दुर्ग) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हर साल राष्ट्रपति का जो भाषण होता है, इस बार का उन का भाषण उस से बहुत भिन्न है। इस का एक मुख्य कारण यह है कि इस भाषण में सरकार की विभिन्न नीतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए गांवों की समस्याओं की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया गया है। इस चुनाव के बाद हर शर्म यह महसूस करता है कि इस बार गरीबों ने खाम तोर से अधिक संख्या में मत दे कर प्रजातन्त्र पर विश्वास प्रकट किया है। दृढ़ लिए हमारा पहला कर्तव्य यह है कि हम गरीबों की समस्याओं को हल करने पर अपना ध्यान दें।

वैसे तो हिन्दुस्तान दुनिया का एक ऐसा देश है, जहां सब से अधिक समस्याएँ हैं। उन में मुख्य समस्याएँ में गरीबी, आय की असमानता और बेरोजगारी को दूर करना, बढ़ती हुई कीमतों को रोकना और बढ़ती हुई आबादी को कम करना।

जहां तक गरीबी का सम्बन्ध है, हमारे देश की 70 प्रतिशत जनता गांवों में रहती है और उस में से कम से कम 30 प्रतिशत लोग गरीब गिने जाते हैं। जब तक गरीबी को दूर करने सम्बन्धी सब योजनाएँ ग्राम पंचायत की इकाई मान कर नहीं बनाई जायेंगी, तब तक गरीबी की समस्या को हल करना असम्भव होगा। आज स्थिति यह है कि विधायक, संसद-सदस्य और मंत्री केवल एक आध जगह पर ध्यान देते हैं और केवल उसी के विकास में दिलचस्पी लेते हैं। इस प्रकार केवल उसी जगह की कोई तरक्की हो पाती है। इस का परिणाम यह है कि मध्य प्रदेश जैसे जिन क्षेत्रों के लोग ज्यादा भोले-भाले होते हैं, उन क्षेत्रों की अब तक उपेक्षा होती रही है। आम तौर पर देखा गया है कि जिस क्षेत्र के लोग जोरदार ढंग से अपनी आवाज नहीं उठाते हैं, उस क्षेत्र की

उपेक्षा होती है। चूंकि हमारे देश में पहली बार लोक सभा के चुनाव विधान सभाओं के चुनावों के साथ साथ नहीं हुए हैं, इस लिये अब लोक सभा के सदस्यों को गांवों की समस्याओं की ओर विशेष ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। अब तक यह कह कर टाल दिया जाता था कि यह राज्य सरकारों या विधान सभाओं का काम है। लेकिन अब अगर लोग सभा के सदस्य गांवों की समस्याओं को हल करने की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देंगे, तो लोक सभा पर गांवों की जनता का विश्वास कम होने लगेगा।

जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है, यह आवश्यक है कि ग्राम पंचायत को इकाई मान कर गांवों की विभिन्न समस्याओं को हल कर के गरीबी को दूर करने के प्रयत्न किये जावें। प्रत्येक गांव में सिंचाई और लक रोड जैसी छोटी छोटी समस्याएँ होती हैं। इस तरह की समस्याओं को हल करने का काम ग्राम पंचायतों पर छोड़ देना चाहिए। देश में लगभग सवा लाख ग्राम पंचायतें हैं। प्रत्येक ग्राम पंचायत को पांच दस हजार रुपये प्रतिवर्ष दे कर ये छोटी छोटी समस्याएँ उन्हीं से हल करानी चाहिए।

यह एक नथ्य है कि देश में बेरोजगारी खास तौर से शिक्षितों की, बहुत तेजी से बढ़ रही है। देश में शायद ऐसा कोई गांव नहीं होगा, जिस में थोड़े बहुत शिक्षित बेरोजगार न हों। निस्सन्देह उन की समस्याएँ बहुत गम्भीर हैं। जब तक उन की समस्याओं की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जायेगा, तब तक देश में शान्ति स्थापित नहीं हो सकेगी। आम तौर पर कह दिया जाता है कि इतनी विशाल समस्या को कैसे हल किया जाये। बुनियायी बात यह है कि देश के हर एक गांव में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था करने, बिजली पहुंचाने और सड़क बनाने आदि कामों के लिए बहुत से पढ़े-लिखे व्यक्तियों की आवश्यकता होगी। इस लिए अगर यथासम्भव

[श्री चन्नुलालचन्द्रकर]

प्रत्येक गाँव को ये सुविधायें उपलब्ध करने के लिए एक योजना बनाई जाये, तो लाखों शिक्षितों को काम दिया जा सकता है। अगर खेतों को पानी पहुँचा दिया गया, तो इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि लाखों नही, करोड़ों युवकों को वहाँ काम मिल जायेगा।

गाँवों में लोग खेती के अलावा छोटे छोटे उद्योग घंघे खोलना चाहते हैं, लेकिन उन के लिए उचित ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था नहीं है। इस लिए पचास हजार की आबादी के बीच, एक इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट स्थापित कर देनी चाहिए, जहाँ चार पाँच सौ एकड़ जमीन है। वहाँ पर उन को बिजली और पानी की सुविधा दे दी जाये और उद्योग घंघे सिखाने की व्यवस्था भी हो। साथ ही उन को कर्ज भी दिया जाय जिस से वह यहाँ उद्योग घंघे खोल ले। आज कल के युवक सिनेमाघर भी चाहते हैं, खेलने के स्थान भी चाहते हैं। तो ऐसे केन्द्रों में सिनेमाघरों और खेलने के स्थानों की, व्यवस्था भी हो। इस तरह गाँवों के पढ़े लिखे लोग शहरों की ओर अधिक नहीं आएंगे। इस के साथ ही आजादी के बाद यह एक बहुत ही ऐसी चीज देखने में आई है कि पढ़ाई लिखाई की ओर गाँव के लोग कम ध्यान दे रहे हैं क्यों कि सिनेमा की ओर लोगों का ध्यान ज्यादा हो गया है और गाँवों में पुस्तकालय नहीं हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि प्रत्येक ग्राम पंचायत में एक पुस्तकालय की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। सरकार की ओर से एक पुस्तकालय वहाँ पर हो जिस में ऐसी पुस्तकें हों जहाँ कि आधुनिक खेती करने के सम्बन्ध में पुस्तकें हों और छोटे छोटे उद्योग घंघे सिखाने की पुस्तकें भी हों। इसी तरह 10 लाख की आबादी के बीच में एक डिमन्स्ट्रेटिव फार्म हो जहाँ हर तरह की सब्जी और फल इत्यादि उगाना सिखाया जाये और

कृषि सम्बन्धी औजार भी मिल सकें। कृषि के लिए किमी को कर्ज लेना हो तो दस बीस लाख की आबादी के बीच में एक ऐमा केन्द्र स्थापित कर दिया जाय जहाँ किसान को कर्ज मिल सके और अपने हर काम के लिए किसान जहाँ जा सके, जहाँ से वह औजार भी ले सके, खाद भी ले सके और दो तीन दिन रह कर नये किस्म की फसल पैदा करना भी सीख सके।

गाँवों की समस्या के साथ साथ हम यह देख रहे हैं कि बढ़ती हुई कीमतों को रोकना बहुत आवश्यक है। जब तक इस के लिए तेजी से कदम नहीं उठाया जायगा तब तक गरीब और गरीब होते जाएंगे। इस के लिये मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे देश के किसानों के प्रतिनिधि, मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधि और केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रतिनिधि तीनों मिल कर के गाँवों के विकास के लिए योजना बनाएं।

जैसा मैं अभी कह रहा था मध्य प्रदेश की उपेक्षा का एक मुख्य उदाहरण यह है कि जब से देश आजाद हुआ है तब से आज तक एक भी मंत्री मध्य प्रदेश का यहाँ नहीं है। मध्य प्रदेश की उपेक्षा इस दिशा में भी है कि रेलवे के नक्शे को उठा कर आप देखें तो बस्तर रायपुर आदि इलाकों के लिये एक भी रेलवे की लाइन आप को नहीं मिलेगी मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बिलाडीला से राभरा तक एक रेलवे लाइन बनाई जाय क्यों कि जब तक उन स्थानों पर जहाँ कि आदिवासी अधिक रहते हैं रेलवे की सुविधा नहीं होगी तब तक इन इलाकों का सुधार नहीं हो सकेगा। इसी के साथ साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि नर्मदा नदी पर धमतरी के पास एक बांध बाधना आवश्यक है जिस से कि सिंचाई हो सके।

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. Melkote. He has got ten minutes.

DR. MELKOTE (Hyderabad) : How can it be sufficient ? I have ten members of my party here.

MR. SPEAKER : The available time is equitably distributed.

DR. MELKOTE : I plead with you to make it a little more equitable in our case.

Jai Telengana, Jai Hind...

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : The other day you had ruled that such slogans should not be raised here.

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right. They are just fresh from the hustings.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा जयहिन्द ।

DR. MELKOTE : These were the slogans uttered by the Prime Minister in Hyderabad. I would like to bring this to your notice. If they have got any objection, for the Prime Minister also saying this, let them speak it out.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Did the Prime Minister say 'Jai Telengana' ?

DR. MELKOTE : Yes.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा : जी० हिन्द मे तेलंगाना भी है आन्ध्र भी है, सब है ।

DR. MELKOTE : For the past three or four days, we have noticed with pleasure that the House gave its support and expressed sympathy to what is occurring in East Pakistan in their struggle. The people of Bangla Desh have tried to uphold the traditions of democracy as well as non-violence. I hope the same feelings will prevail in this House in support of my contention if I make out a case for a separate Telengana for which I have given due notice of an amendment to the Motion of thanks to the President for his Address. May I bring to your notice that in spite of two having passed since the eight-point programme by the Prime Minister was announced, no white paper has so far been issued with regard to how it has been implemented? Is it not time for such a white paper to come

before the House so that people may consider what is occurring in Telengana ?

I would like to bring to your notice equally that in the struggle for the past 14 years in Telengana, we had made representations to the Government both in the State and here, and ultimately had to resort to the Courts with writ petitions. We went to the High Court and the Supreme Court not once or twice but six or seven times, and everytime the Supreme Court and the High Court have decreed in our favour, and in spite of this, neither the Central Government nor the State Government have taken measures to implement them. If you are to throw overboard the decisions of the High Court and the Supreme Court, where and how does democracy exist in the country?

People have been saying that Telengana is an economic problem. I have heard the Prime Minister also say this. But I would like to bring to your notice squarely that the whole country is faced with economic problems. We in Telengana have been facing economic problems as other regions do, but what is occurring there is this, that the Andhras who are in a majority have been come down there and had been sitting tight on our neck and exploiting the region, in spite of coming to an agreement called the gentlemen's agreement.

We in Hyderabad were not prepared to merge ourselves with the Andhras. The late Pandit Nehru, our revered leader, sent word to our people and pleaded with them. Then our late leader Shri Ranga Reddy was asked what the feeling of the people were in his region, to the merge with Andhra he said that 99.9 percent of the people did not want to merge with Andhra. When this occurred, the Andhras came down with a gentleman's agreement saying that the surplus of the Telengana region would be spent in Telengana, that they were economically backward and would bring their riches to Telengana, that they would improve our educational institutions, that whenever the Deputy Chief Minister's post occurred, it would go in rotation etc. To this day we have to see if it has been implemented. The Prime Minister two years made a promise in this House that she would do her very best to see that conditions there improved.

[Dr. Melkote]

The instances are not one or two. In the Secretariat in Hyderabad there are more than 5,000 posts. Even today I would like to challenge the Andhras to bring out the figures for the last 10 to 15 years and tell us how many Telangana people are working in the Secretariat. I would like place before you that out of 5,000 people there, there are only 500 from Telangana.

In the Electricity Board newly constituted about four or five years back there are 500 posts newly created. Out of this only 500 Telangana people are there.

At Pochampad they have constructed a beautiful dam on Godavari, and the retired Chief Engineer told us that if the canal was taken a little higher up, and it is impossible to do it, it would irrigate Nizamabad Warangal and Karimnagar Districts to the extent of another five or six lakhs of acres, but they have taken it low down, almost bordering on the river, so that the Telangana region is not benefited, so that the surplus water might go to Godavari for a second crop at Dawleshwaram in the Andhra Area.

Similarly, in the Nagarjun Sagar Project, I may mention here that on account of the resistance of the Telangana people to the injustice that is being done there, there has not been a single Superintending Engineer from Telangana for the past few years. Let them come out with facts and figures.

Similarly, in the Srisailem Project out of 2,000 people working there, from Chapras to the Chief Engineer, 1,800 people belong to the Andhra area and only 200 to the Telangana area.

We had a surplus of more than Rs. 20 crores in the beginning. Instead of spending it in our region, it was spent in the Andhra region. The surplus in the Regional Committee was found to be Rs. 108 crores. The Bhargava Committee was set up and it was found out from the Andhra Chief Secretary or Finance Secretary—if our Secretary was in the Finance Department, we would have got the correct figures—the Committee that there was Rs. 41 crores surplus to be brought

from Andhra and spent in our region. It is a perpetual menace. It is not an economy problem, it is a question of justice being meted out to Telangana area. Sometime back the Congress Party was united. On account of the struggle there 350 persons were killed by the Central reserve Police. Is this a small thing to be brushed aside? In the nine districts with a population of 1.5 crores more than 55,000 persons went to jail, out of whom more than 5,000 were women. The students made the greatest sacrifice. It is not the political leaders who came forward to take up this question. It is the gazetted and non-gazetted government servants who found that their promotions were withheld and jobs were drying up, who found that jobs in industries were going to Andhra region alone. It is they who started the struggle and they have sent here a student leader to plead their cause. This colonial rule has been perpetrated for the past fourteen years. We see no end to this in Telangana. When Mr. Morarji Desai was the Finance Minister in the Cabinet in 1969, I placed before him the fact that 350 persons were killed? He said: "what does it matter if people get killed?" Look at his reaction. People expressed their feelings in a non-violent manner. This is what he said. When the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh submitted his resignation Nijalingappa and Kamraj said that he enjoyed the majority and therefore he should be allowed to continue. There was not a single Andhra lady or gentleman, not a single M. P. from the Andhra region to go to us to find out what was happening and pacify our feelings. Still they have temerity to speak in Parliament and say that they have done everything in the matter. Our heart boils at this. We feel sorry that this should occur. I am glad Mr. Chavan is here! I like him. In their recent elections they had their programme, the Ruling Congress got this majority. I know that people elsewhere voted for Indira Gandhi. (Interruptions) They called it Indrajai or Indira jal but it had no effect on the Telangana region at all. Out of fourteen ten Members belonging to our Samiti got elected. The Government party could secure only three seats. With only three seats which means twenty per cent, they want to brush aside our aspirations. Is this democracy? With only three Members from that region as against the total of 14 Members, they say

that the Telangana people do not deserve a separate Telangana and they want to perpetuate this rule. During this election hon. Mr. Chavan had fixed up a programme for visiting but he did not go there because it was he who sent the Central Reserve Police as Home Minister and possibly he was afraid of what would happen to him, I could only surmise.

The people of Hyderabad want two or three things here and now. We want separation of the State immediately. We have shown it by democratic methods, instead of fighting is out in the streets. In the mid-term elections it has been shown and in also the Assembly elections for Hyderabad and Siddipet, the Government could not get any seats, they lost by more, than 20,000 votes.

For the Parliamentary elections, in spite of the support that Shrimati Indira Gandhi got all over the country, in spite of the fact that all our borders are commanded by Shrimati Indira Gandhi's followers here, we in Telengana could not be taken in by Indira Jal. We have fought bravely in the elections and our people have supported us for the simple reason that they have suffered, sacrificed all these years. In spite of this, in spite of showing our desire for separation in a democratic method, that democracy is not sustained. And if democratic opinion is not allowed to sustain, and if the expression of one and a half crores of people is given the go-by, where would the sanctity for democracy? If the Supreme Court judgments are not acted upon, if the judgment of the people is not heard, and justice is not done to the people, when so much of injustice has been perpetrated for the last 14 years, What are we to tell the Government?

MR. SPEAKER : Please conclude. I have given you more time already.

DR. G. S. MELKOTE : The president of India came to Hyderabad and said that he would intervene and try to do something and see that the Telengana people get justice, but is this the type of justice that we should get in a democracy? What is the meaning of this democracy where the ideas of non-violence and democracy are given expression to and supported but not acted upon?

We have proved by the ballotbox ; instead of a streetfight; we have shown democratically that we deserve this justice here, and we have shown that democratic conditions exist in Hyderabad.

We have been working with the Congress for the past 40 years, but we are now sitting in the opposite benches. The youth of Telengana who have not known the ruling Congress who have not worked with them, are very restive today. They will create conditions which the Government will not like which we shall not like. Will the Government allow this to happen?

I only plead that this Government should take cognizance of the whole situation. It is not a question of the distribution of surplus, it is not a question of employment; it is not a question of which government comes to power. Four and a half crores of Telugu speaking people have got to live in amity and peace.

I am pleading before the Members here that two States should be formed-Telengana and Andhra Pradesh. I plead this with all the vehemence at my command. For the past 14 years, we have seen that this Government is incapable of acting upon its words, that it does not mind what is occurring to our people and today, when so much of upsurge is occurring in East Pakistan, and the expression of democracy and support for non-violence is given here by this House I hope this Government will take up the case of Telengana and that during the Prime Minister's reply to the debate on the President's address, she will declare that a separate Telengane State has been given.

With these words, I resume my seat.

12.59 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. CRASH OF JAMAIR DAKOTA

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : Sir, with your permission, and on

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

behalf of my colleague the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation who has gone to the Rajya Sabha, may I just inform the house that the I. A. C. flight I. C.-255 operating from Calcutta to Gauhati this morning reported at 11.45 hours that the wreckage of the missing Jamair Dakota had been sighted about 30 miles east-north-east of Hashimara. The I. A. F. authorities at Hashimara have been requested to send helicopters immediately to the site.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Ramji Ram - absent. Then, Shri Achal Singh.
आप लंच के बाद बोलें ।

If all of you stick to the time fixed by your parties, then I think all of you can be accommodated, but in spite of the bell, if you keep on speaking, it means you are taking another Member's time.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

[The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock]

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—*Contd.*

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURI (Cooch Behar) : Sir, I have a submission to make. There is a sensational news which has appeared in almost all the newspapers today which reads "Awami League appeal for India's help". It says further :

"The Awami League has sent a telegram to the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, seeking India's immediate intervention to stop genocide in Bangla Desh."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It has appeared in all the newspapers and I am sure the hon. Members and government have taken notice of this news.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURI : I want a classification whether the telegram

has already been received by the Prime Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You may write to the Prime Minister and get the information.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURI : While the Prime Minister is replying tomorrow let her clarify this. Let it be clarified whether the telegram has been received requesting immediate intervention in Bangla Desh.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khammam) : Sir, on a point of order. Before we resume the debate on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, I would like to bring to your kind notice something which requires the intervention of the House. It is the privilege of every hon. Member of this House to speak or interrupt other hon. Members. This morning I participated in the debate. After that, the leader of the Telugana Praja Samiti was speaking. It is not uncommon in this House for Members to interrupt others while speaking.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is the point of order ?

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA : After that the House adjourned and we met in the Central Hall. At that time Shri Satyanarayana Rao threatened me by saying "how dare you interrupt me?"

SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO (Karimnagar) : It is all wrong.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now what does the hon. Member want ?

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA : I seek the protection of the Chair and also of the House. He threatens me by saying "let us see how you come to Hyderabad". Is he threatening my life ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If the hon. Member wants the protection of the House, let her resort to the rules in the proper way.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA : I will move a privilege motion tomorrow.

श्री अचलसिंह (आगरा) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे राष्ट्रपतिजी ने अगने अभिभाषण में चुनाव का जिक्र किया है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने जो निर्णय लिया वह बहुत ही उचित निर्णय था। आपको मालूम होगा कि महात्मा गांधी जी ने यह निश्चय किया था कि मैं भारत को आजाद करा कर रहूंगा और क्विट इंडिया का एलान किया था उसी प्रकार से इन्दिरा जी ने भी रिजक लिया और मध्यावधि चुनाव कराये। यह कोई भी नहीं कह सकता था कि चुनावों में वे मेजरिटी लायेंगी या नहीं। लेकिन मैं कह सकता हूँ कि उनकी स्टेट्समैनशिप बहुत जबरदस्त है। उन्होंने भविष्य को देख लिया था कि जनता उनके साथ है और वे मेजरिटी में जीत कर आयेंगी। और अब चुनावों ने सिद्ध कर दिया है कि मेजरिटी उनके साथ है। कांग्रेस के 350 मेम्बर चुनकर यहाँ आय हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चुनावों के दौरान बी० के० डी० के लोगों ने बहुत ही जुलूम किए हैं। आगरा में जब श्री चरणसिंह ने एक मीटिंग की थी तो विद्यार्थियों ने उनकी मीटिंग में इन्दिरा जी के नारे लगाए थे और उनकी मीटिंग को डिस्टर्ब किया था। इसके बाद उन्होंने वह एलान किया था कि इन्दिरा जी का कोई भी फालोवर राजस्थान, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश में घुसने नहीं पायेगा। उनकी यह बात बहुत गरूर से भरी हुई थी और उन्होंने देख भी लिया कि चुनाव का नतीजा क्या हुआ। उन्होंने करीब 80-90 कैंडीडेट्स खड़े किये थे और वे प्राइम मिनिस्टर-शिप की तरफ देख रहे थे लेकिन उनका सोचना बिल्कुल गलत साबित हुआ क्योंकि उनका केवल एक ही आदमी इस ससद में चुनकर आया है और वह भी कम्युनल मामले को लेकर।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समय जो चुनाव हुए

हैं वे बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। इससे भारतवर्ष के लोकतन्त्र पर बहुत बड़ी छाप पड़ी है। न केवल इस देश में बल्कि विदेशों में जैसे अमरीका, रूस, इंग्लैंड, जापान में इसका बहुत मजबूत असर पड़ा है। उन देशों ने भी ममन्न लिया है कि भारतवर्ष में प्रजातन्त्र की जड़ें बहुत गहरी हैं।

दूसरी बात में आप से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा उत्तरप्रदेश एक पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है और उस में खास तौर पर आगरा और भी बैकवर्ड है। करीब 20 साल से जब से मैं पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर हूँ मैं निरन्तर इस बात की कोशिश करता रहा कि हमारे आगरे में कोई बड़ी इंडस्ट्री लगे। तीन, चार मिले सूत की थी वह भी खत्म हो गई। मैं बराबर कोशिश करता रहा कि कोई बड़ी इंडस्ट्री लगे लेकिन आज तक कोई बड़ी इंडस्ट्री नहीं लगी है जबकि कानपुर, लखनऊ, इलाहाबाद आदि अन्य शहरों में इंडस्ट्रीज लगी हुई हैं। इसलिए इस बात की बड़ी आवश्यकता है कि वहाँ एक बड़ी इंडस्ट्री लगाई जाय।

दूसरे वहाँ पानी की बहुत कमी है। आगरा हमारे राजस्थान के बीरडर पर है और वहाँ पानी की बहुत कमी है। वहाँ पर हमेशा अकाल पड़ता रहा है। मैं पिछले 20 वर्षों से इस बात की कोशिश करता रहा कि वहाँ सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हो, पानी की व्यवस्था हो। हमें यह जवाब दिया गया कि रामगंगा का डैम बना रहा है। 52 से 57 हो गया, 57 ग 62 आ गया, 62 से 67 हो गया और अब उस के लिए कहा जा रहा है कि 72 में वह पूरा हो जायगा। सन् 72 में राम गंगा डैम बन जायगा पानी मिले या न मिले वह दूसरी बात है। इसलिए सिंचाई आदि के लिए वहाँ पानी की बड़ी आवश्यकता है।

हाल में देश में जो मध्यावधि चुनाव हुए हैं वहाँ इस मुद्दे को लेकर हुए हैं नि हम गरीबी

[श्री अचल सिंह]

को मिटाएंगे, बेरोजगारी को देश से खत्म करेंगे लोगों की हालत को सुधारेगें और जो साम्प्रदायिक भेदभाव हैं उन्हें हम दूर करेंगे। हम आर्थिक व अन्य सभी तरह की असमानताओं को दूर करेंगे। देशवासी हम से आज बड़ी उम्मीद लगाये बैठे हैं और मैं यही कहूंगा कि उस के लिए हम सभी लोगों को मिल कर कठिन श्रम करना होगा। ऐसा कुछ नहीं है कि इन्दिरा गांधी कोई जादू की एक लकड़ी घुमा देंगी और और वह सब काम एक दम से पूरे हो जायेंगे।

हमारे जितने मंत्रिगण हैं और हमारे जो तमाम कर्मचारी हैं चाहे वह केन्द्रीय सरकार के हों अथवा राज्य सरकारों के, जिनमें हमारे विधायक हैं चाहे वह पालियमेंट के हों अथवा राज्यों के विधान मंडलों के, जितने कारपोरेशन के मेम्बर हैं और ग्राम पंचायतों आदि के मेम्बर हैं उन सब को, ग्राम जनता को, व्यापारी वर्ग को, वकील और डाक्टरों सभी को इस दिशा में सक्रिय प्रयास करना होगा और उस में हिस्सा लेना पड़ेगा। जैसा मैंने कहा ऐसी तो कोई बात है नहीं कि इन्दिरा जी कोई जादू का उंडा फिरा देंगी और आँख भपकने सारा काम हमारा पूरा हो जायगा। ऐसा तो नहीं होने वाला है कि जादू के जोर में एक दिन में बगैर श्रम किये पेड़ों पर आम तथा फल आ जायेंगे और हम मजे से उन्हें खाएँ। यह कोई मामूली सवाल नहीं है बल्कि इस देश के 55 करोड़ लोगों की हालत को बेहतर करने का सवाल है। उनकी कमियों को दूर करना कोई साधारण बात नहीं है। मैं चाहूंगा कि जो हमारी स्कीम है उसे हम लोग सब मिल कर तेजी के साथ अमल में लायें उस में हमें काफी तरक्की देनी चाहिए और लोगों की बेरोजगारी दूर होनी चाहिए। वह बेरोजगारी इसी तरीके से दूर हो सकती है कि हम गांवों में हरी क्रान्ति लायें, पानी का इंतजाम करें, लोगों को अच्छे

बोज व खाद सुलाभ करें और काश्तकारों के लिए उनकी आवश्यकतानुसार मुनासिब रुपये का प्रबन्ध करें तभी यह हमारा हरी क्रान्ति जो हम करना चाहते हैं सफल हो सकती है। शहरों में हमें इंडस्ट्रीज़ लगानी चाहिए ताकि हमारे नौजवान काम पर लग सकें, देश का उत्पादन बढ़े और साथ ही लोगों की बेकारी दूर हो। इस के लिए तमाम देश को काम पर जुट जाना पड़ेगा, श्रम करने में लग जाना पड़ेगा तभी हम देश में समाजवाद ला सकेंगे और जनता की आशाओं को पूरा कर सकेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Salebhoj Abdul Kadar.

SHRI KADAR (Bombay Central South): How much time have I got, Sir ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Five minutes

SHRI KADAR : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I quite appreciate the position of the Chair as well as the time of the House but I would also like the Chair to understand and appreciate our position.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We do always.

SHRI KADAR : By giving us only five minutes to speak on this important Resolution moved by Shri Bali Ram Bhagat we are put in a difficulty. I do not want to take much time of the House. I cannot develop my argument in such a short time. Therefore, I fully support the Resolution moved by my hon. friend, Shri Bali Ram Bhagat.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Sulaiman Sait. He is not here, Shri Bhagirath Bhanwar.

श्री भागीरथ भंडार (झाबुआ): अपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण को बड़े ध्यान से पढ़ा है। उस में उन्होंने देश में से गरीबी मिटाने की बात कही है लेकिन मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ना है कि इस महान देश में जो पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं, गरीब हरिजन और आदिवासी लोग हैं उन के बारे में राष्ट्रपति जी अपने उस अभिभाषण में कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया है।

जहां तक हम देश में गरीबी का ताल्लुक है गरीबी को तो मिटाया ही जाना चाहिए और गरीबी मिटाने के हेतु इंदिरा गांधी जी ने संकल्प किया है वह किस रूप में पूरा होगा इस बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूँ लेकिन मैं यह अवश्य कहना चाहूंगा कि इस देश में जो करोड़ों हरिजन और आदिवासी बसते हैं और जिनका कि सीधा सम्बन्ध राष्ट्रपति जी से है उनका उल्लेख अपने अभिभाषण में उन्हें करना चाहिए था लेकिन दुःख है कि उनके अभिभाषण में कहीं भी उनके बारे में उल्लेख नहीं है। देश की सुरक्षा और देश के विकास में अगर कोई सहायक हो सकते हैं तो वह हरिजन और आदिवासी हैं। आज अधिकांश आदिवासी और हरिजन बेकार हैं और वह काफी पिछड़े हुए हैं। कई प्रदेशों में आज यह हालत है कि न उन के पास ज़मीन है, न घर बारा है और न कोई धंधा है और वह इधर से उधर भटक रहे हैं। यदि हमें देश का विकास करना है, देश को शक्तिशाली बनाना है और देश की सुरक्षा की गारन्टी यदि हम देना चाहते हैं तो सब से पहले हम को पिछड़े हुए लोगों को संरक्षण प्रदान करने, उनका विकास करने और हमें उनकी शिक्षा व रोज़गार के लिए व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश के अलग अलग प्रांतों में जो आदिवासी लोग हैं उनकी हालत अबतर है। मध्यप्रदेश के मन्तारूढ़ दल के एक माननीय सदस्य ने यहां कहा कि इस बारे में मध्यप्रदेश की बहुत उपेक्षा की जाती है मैं भी कहना चाहूंगा कि उनकी वह बात सही है और उन की मांग का मैं समर्थन करना चाहूंगा। मध्यप्रदेश के बस्तर और झाबुआ जिले ऐसे हैं जहां पर कि आदिवासी आज भी नये घूमते हैं जिनके पास न ज़मीन है न धंधा है और न कोई मज़दूरी। वह दर-दर भटकने फिरते हैं। उन का किम प्रकार से शोषण होता है इस बारे में यदि मैं विस्तार में जाना चाहूँ तो इस समय समयाभाव के कारण जाने में असमर्थ हूँ। इसलिए इस समय मैं विस्तार में नहीं जाऊंगा। वह क्षेत्र इतना पिछड़ा हुआ है कि अगर मैं उस पर विस्तार से जाना चाहूँ तो उस में काफी समय लग जायेगा पर मैं इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि उस क्षेत्र में आज भी हालत यह है कि लग 4 आने 6 आने और 10 पैसे तक के लिए खून कर देते हैं। इसका एक मात्र कारण यह है कि न उन के पास धंधा है न ज़मीन है न वन की भूमि है। वह जो फोरैस्ट का लैंड है यह जितनी पड़ती ज़मीन पड़ी हुई है उस के बारे में न ही मध्यप्रदेश शासन काई प्रबन्ध कर रहा है और न ही केन्द्रीय सरकार उस सिलसिले में कोई निर्णय कर रही है। वैसे कहने को शासन यह कहता चला आ रहा है कि हम भूमिहीनों को भूमि दे रहे हैं लेकिन दरअसल कुछ हो नहीं रहा है।

मैं जिस क्षेत्र से आता हूँ वहां ऐशिया में सब से ज़्यादा खून होते हैं और मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार जरा इस बारे में गहराई से जांच करे। मैं चाहूंगा कि उस क्षेत्र में उद्यान धंधे खोले जायें, कारखाने खोले जायें, नई रेलवे लाइनें डाली जायें ताकि वहां का विकास हो, वहां के लोगों को

[श्री भागीरथ भंवर]

शिक्षा मिले जिससे कि इस देश के विकास में हम भी सहायक बन सकें।

श्री गंगा रेड्डी (आदिलाबाद) : मोहत-रम नायब सदर, मैं आप का तहेदिल से मशकूर हूँ कि आप ने मुझे आज यह मौका इनायत किया है कि मैं जनाब सदर जम्हूरियं हिन्द के खुतबे की तार्दद का मोशन जो कि श्री बलि राम भगत ने मूव किया है उस के बारे में मैं कुछ थोड़ा सा अर्ज कर सकूँ।

मैं यह अर्ज करूँगा कि हिन्दुस्तान के अभाव ने हालिया एलेक्शन में जिस ऐतमाद का सबूत इंदिरा जी के हक में वोट देकर दिया है उस ने यह साबित कर दिया है कि हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में जम्हूरियत की जड़ें मजबूत हैं और इसे पंसा या कोई शम्मी अहमियत मुतास्सिर नहीं कर सकती है। मदर जम्हूरिया का खुतबा हम वारं में खसूसी अहमियत रखता है। इस में न सिर्फ जरायत और आब कषी की तरक्की करने का ऐलान है बल्कि किसानों को कर्ज देन की सहूलियतें, जरई इस्लाहात करने शहरी जायदाद पर पाबन्दी लगाने, खानदानी मसूबेवदी करने चीजों की कीमतों के बारे में पाबन्दी, मकातम की तामीर और दीगर बहुत सी चीजों के बारे में मुकासिब और माकूल इमजामान किये जाने वाले हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार की निगाह में लाना चाहता हूँ कि यह ठीक है कि जरायत में आज हम इस पोजीशन में आ चुके हैं कि अनाज के बारे में हम सैल्फ सफिशिएंट हो चुके हैं और बाहर से अनाज मंगाने की हमें जरूरत नहीं है और यह हमारे लिए फखर की बात है लेकिन इस के साथ ही हमें यह देख कर ताज्जुब हो रहा है कि हमारे देश में अनाज की कीमतें गिरती चली जा रही हैं। जबकि फर्टिलाइजर, मजदूरी और दूसरी किसानों के काम में

आने वाली चीजों के दाम बराबर बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। हालात इस पर धा पहुंची है कि जरायत एक नुकसान का पेशा हो गया है और आप देखेंगे कि असकरीब में लोग जरायत करना छोड़ देंगे। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि तब मुल्क का क्या होगा और ग्रीन रैवोलूशन का क्या होगा और यह गिजा कि किल्लत कैसे दूर होगी? आप ने देखा होगा कि गन्ने और शक्कर का क्या हाल हुआ। हैदराबाद में 52 करोड़ रुपया गन्ने के काश्तकारों को दिया गया है और हालत यह है कि अंगूर चावल में सस्ता हो गया। 1 रुपये का 1 किलो खरोदने वाला नहीं है।

उस के साथ तालीम का यह हाल है कि एक तरफ कहा जाता है कि एलिमेंट्री तालीम लाजिमी होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि तालीम की बहुत कमी है, दूसरी जानिब हम देखते हैं कि राजगार का कोई ठिकाना नहीं। प्राक्विर इस का कहाँ मिलाप होगा। यह मसला हम कैसे हल कर पायेंगे। आज स्टूडेंट्स में अनरेस्ट है, बदअमनी है, लालेसनेम है। तुरा दिया कर नकाल करने है, हेड मास्टर को पीटा जाता है। आक्विर इस का क्या हल होगा? यह सब क्यों हो रहा है, इस के बारे में किसा नतीजे पर आना और इस पर पाबन्दी लगाना लाजिमी है, वर्ना आने वाली जनरेशन हमेशा के लिए तबाह हो जायेगी।

जो बेरोजगारी का मसला है वह हमारे मुल्क के लिए एक लानत है और जब तक हम इस से निपट नहीं पायेंगे तब तक कुछ नहीं कर पायेंगे। मैं इस मिलसिले में इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि मन भर अमल अच्छा बजाय टन भर चार के। बार बार कहना कि बेकारी दूर करेंगे, गुरबत दूर करेंगे इस तरह की बातों से गरीबी दूर होने वाली नहीं है। इस के लिए अमल चाहिए। मैं आप के माध्यम से सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गवर्नमेंट इस पोजीशन में है कि वह सब को मुलाजमत दे सके। इस के लिए बेहातों

में ऐग्री वेस्ट इन्स्टीज लगानी होगी। इस के लिए जब तक ऐग्रीकल्चर को डेवेलप नहीं किया जायेगा तब तक गहरो और देतातो में अनप्लायमेंट दूर नहीं किया जा सकेगा। इस के लिए यह भी देखना जरूरी है कि आप चाहे जितना रफ्तार में डेवेलपमेंट करें, जितना रफ्तार में आबादी बढ़ रही है उस में आप किसी भी दिन बेरोजगारी के मामले का हल नहीं कर पायेंगे। लिटाजा और भी फुर्ती से आप का काम करना होगा, जितनी तजीम अब तक आप ने काम किया है उस में भी तेज रफ्तार से आप को चलना होगा। फैमिली प्लानिंग पर अमल करवाने के लिए आज 50 करोड़ रु० मुहैया किया गया है लेकिन यह ठीक नहीं है। इस के लिए आप भी गमी स्क्रीम बनाने होगी जिस से आप हमेशा के लिए बेरोजगारी के मामले को हल कर सकें।

हमारे देश में सब में दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि बांडर और पानी का तनाजा है, जिस को आप वाटर डिस्प्लूट्स कहते हैं। पानी तो कुदरत की दी हुई देन है, वह तड़प तड़प कर बढ़ता है और आवाज में कहता है कि देखो मुझे राखया किया जा रहा है, मुझे इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जा रहा है। हम पानी इस्तेमाल नहीं करते, उस के कमिशन और ट्राइव्यूलन बनाने हैं। गोदावरी को देखिये, नर्मदा को देखिये, कृष्णा को देखिये, छोटी से छोटी स्वर्णा प्रोजेक्ट को देखिये कि वहां क्या हो रहा है। पानी का पाँच फीसदी भी हम इस्तेमाल नहीं कर पाये, लेकिन ट्राइव्यूलन बिठला दिया। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप हुन्दुलवनतो के नजरिये से मोचिये। बार बार पार्लियामेंट में कहा गया, मैं ने खुद प्रोमीडिस में पढ़ा कि जो बड़ी बड़ी नदिया है उन को कौमी प्रोजेक्ट करार दिया जाये और किसी भी स्टेट को इस में ऐनराज करने का मौका न दिया जाये। आप इस को क्या अमल में नहीं लाते हैं। जब तक आप इस को बस में नहीं लायेंगे,

और किसी भी स्टेट को खुश करने के लिये उस को बढ़ावा देने रहेंगे तब तक मुल्क का भविष्य अच्छा नहीं होगा।

इसके बाद मैं आवादकारी के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। जहाँ पर बड़े बड़े प्रोजेक्ट बन रहे हैं वहाँ जो मवाजिआत है वह खराब हो रहे हैं हालांकि वह जर्म्बेज इलाके हैं। पोचमपाड में 75 मवाजिआत खराब हो रहे हैं हालांकि वह निहायत जर्म्बेज है। उन को मुआवजे का दसवा हिस्सा भी नहीं दिया जा रहा है और प्रोजेक्ट कम्प्लीशन को आ रहा है। जब तक आवादकारी के मामले को सही तरीके से नहीं निपटारा जायेगा तब तक हम ठीक से काम नहीं कर सकेंगे। मेरा निवेदन है कि जब तक आवादकारी का मामला तय न हो तब तक प्रोजेक्ट्स का काम शुरू न किया जाये।

इस के बाद मेरी बिनती यह है कि जिस प्रोजेक्ट के तहत फीजे आम के लिए कोई जमीन ऐक्वायर की जाये तो गरीब गकेआब होने वाले लोगों को जमीन दी जाये, न कि पैसा। अगर उन को पैसा दिया गया तो मैं यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि जो भी पैसा उन को दिया जायेगा उस में से 14 आना वह फुल्लखर्ची में उड़ा देंगे। वह ऐग्रीकल्चर लेवर बन जायेंगे लेकिन ऐग्रीकल्चरिस्ट नहीं बनने। इस के लिए गवर्नमेंट को फौरी अकदाम लेने चाहिए।

इस के साथ साथ हम देखते हैं कि आज कल सनती भगडे, इन्स्टीट्यूट डिस्प्लूट्स बहुत हो रही है। कारखाने बन्द पड़े हैं और करोड़ों रुपये का नुस्मान हो रहा है और जगह जगह पर तोड़ फोट हो रही है। अगर मैं ऐसा कहूँ तो मुमकिन है कि हमारे बाज बोमन, जो लेबर आर्गेनाइजेशन्स से ताल्लुक रखते हैं, नाराज हो जायें, कि हम को इस के लिए कानून बनाना होगा और स्ट्राइक्स की इल गीगल करार दे कर

[श्री गंगा रेड्डी]

बन करना होगा। इस के लिए एक परमानेंट कमेटी बनानी होगी और उसके फैसले की अदालती फैसला मानना होगा। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता तो आप सिर्फ गुरबत को बाँटेंगे, लोगों को खुशहाल नहीं करेंगे। हम को यह सोचना चाहिए कि हम लेबर के नुमान्दे नहीं, मुल्क के नुमाइन्दे हैं और मुल्क के भविष्य के लिये आप को काम करना चाहिये। मैं नहीं कहता कि आप गरीबों का पेट काटिये, उन को पूरा मुआवजा दिया जाना चाहिए, लेकिन फर्स्ट प्रोड्यूस एंड देन डिस्ट्रिब्यूट प्रास्पेरिटी, नाट पावर्टी, देट इज माई स्लोगन।

इस के साथ मैं कम्यूनल हारमोनी के बारे कहने हुए इकबाल का एक शेर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। इकबाल ने कहा था कि :

मजहब नहीं मिखाता आग में बैर रखना,
हिन्दी हैं, हम वतन है हिन्दोस्ता हमारा।

अगर आप इस पर अमल करेंगे तो हम एक कौम रहेगे। न कौमी भगड़े हांसे न अलग अलग मजहब की बातें होंगी, न जाति पाँति की लडाइयाँ होंगी।

आज हर जगह बंगाल में बदअमनी फैली हुई है। जब तक किमी के जान माल और इज्जत का तहफ़ुज नहीं होगा तब तक कैसे आप रामराज्य देख सकेंगे? क्या हम इस तरह से गांधी जी के रामराज्य का सपना पूरा कर सकेंगे?

मैं आप से अर्ज करना चाहूँगा कि हम को आज टूरिज्म को उबेलप करना चाहिए जिस से हम को आसानी से फारेन एक्म्बेन्ज मिलना है, साथ ही जो समुद्र में बैंगबहा दौलत है उस से भी हम मुस्तफीद हों, शिप-बिल्डिंग से भी

हम करोड़ों रुपयों का फायदा जो हो सकता है उस को उठावें।

इस के साथ ही साथ ब्लैक मार्केटिंग को मिटाने के लिए जो सारी बीमारियों की जड़ है, अगर हो सके तो हम मिक्के को भी बदल दें। आज सब से बड़ी बात यह है जब तक आप भिखारियों पर कानूनी पाबन्दी नहीं लगायेंगे जो हमारे मुल्क के विकार के खिलाफ मुतामिर होता है तब तक हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते। पंजाब ने इस चीज पर अमल किया इस लिए मैं उन को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं कहना है कि हिन्दुस्तान भर में जो भी अपाहिज है उन के लिए अपाहिज और यनीम माने खोले जायें। वह लोग वहाँ पर रहे। गडको पर उन को भीस न मागने दी जाये।

आखिर मैं सिर्फ एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। अभी हमारे दोस्ते ने नेलगाना के बारे में कहा कि वह दस मीटें जीत कर आये है। मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर से यह जानने को ख्वाहिश रखता हूँ कि क्या वह आइन्दा फिर मुल्क का बंटबारा करना चाहती है। इस के बारे में वह खुल्लमखुल्ला बयान दें ताकि लोगो की गलत-फहमी दूर हो जाये।

मैं अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि जब मत-दाताओं ने हम को चुन कर भेजा है तब हम उन की उम्मीदों को पूरा करने की कौशिश करें। मैं अपनी नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के बारे में कहूँगा, जिन को हम देवी का रूप समझते है, कि जो गांधी जी ने कहा था उस को यह गांधी पूरा करेंगी।

SHRI YAJNIK (Ahmedabad) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I join my friends on this side in congratulating the President for his inspiring Address.

At the same time, I cannot help expressing my joy at the fact that the great storm that has been raised by this Congress in securing the mandate of the people in the national polls has swept aside the old Congress Government from the face of Gujarat.

While I appreciate the policy statement made by the President in his Address, I cannot help referring to the absence of a subject that may be called 'delicate' but as an old Gandhian I cannot help fulfilling my duty

I refer, Sir, to the total absence of any principle of abstinence and simplicity which should be observed by the high and the mighty in the land

It is common knowledge that the income and the privileges that are enjoyed by the Ministers, both at the Centre and in the States, have been the subject of some criticism in the Press

I would again request this Government to see that not only encomiums, but the privileges, salaries and allowances etc that are enjoyed by the President and the Governors and the Ministers both at the Centre and in the States are reviewed and reconsidered, so that the people whom Government wants to help, for whom great promises have been made, would be in a better position to appreciate the great lessons of Socialism and Equality that are going to be implemented by this House and by this Government.

I want mainly to refer to the question of Property Rights. I feel that this Government is doing nothing but treading on the golden-path that has been set before us by Gandhiji himself. I just want to read a sentence or two from Gandhiji's own words. I quote :

"I would be very happy indeed if the people concerned behaved as Trustees ..."

He means the rich.

But if they fail I believe, we

shall have to deprive them of their possessions through the State, with the minimum exercise of violence "

What is more, Gandhiji has offered a six-point formula for the guidance of the people and the rulers of our country. He has specifically laid down that the Gandhian doctrine "does not recognise any right of private ownership of property, except in so far as it may be permitted by society for its own welfare." Then, "it does not exclude social regulation of ownership and use of wealth." After all, the question is not about the right to private property. The question is the Government's right to regulate the use and acquisition of property. Therefore, I say that this Government is following in the footsteps of the great path that Gandhiji has laid down. So, there is no question of any moral scruples in regulating the size, the corpus and the ownership and acquisition of property.

Then, the most important question that faces us is about the compensation to be paid. So far as the compensation is concerned, many Governments in the States and the Central Government also have taken adequate measures in the matter so far as rural property is concerned. People's memories are short. The zamindari system has been abolished, and there was the question of the compensation that was payable to the zamindars. The Central Government by an amendment of the Constitution has made the amount of compensation payable for the abolition of estates or for taking over some part of the estates non-justiciable. If it is possible for the governments in the States and at the Centre to impose ceilings on lands and also to make the compensation payable for what has been acquired by Government non-justiciable, what stands in the way or what could stand in the way of this Government's putting a ceiling on all urban properties or non-rural properties along with other properties and making the compensation non-justiciable? If it could be made non-justiciable so far as the rural areas are concerned, there is no argument for not adopting the same amendment of the Constitution for non-rural property. That would

[Shri Yajmk]

also apply to all the other rights that accrue to the rulers and the princes etc.

There is one more point. There are many schemes of housing, rural and urban, which cannot be fulfilled because the land acquisition law is very cumbersome. The land acquisition law has to be immediately simplified, so that Government, municipalities and authorised corporations can take possession of the land, leaving the amount of compensation to be decided by a court of the constitution. It is made with a view to making the clauses about compensation applicable to non-rural properties for the whole country and for all governmental or public purposes, there would be no difficulty in municipalities and panchayats and States and the central Government in taking possession of large acres of land which could immediately be used for building houses for the rural and the urban poor.

SHRI AHMED AGA (Baramulla) Mr Deputy-Speaker, the President has said in his Address that hope and despair are surrounding us in this world today. We are living under conditions where US aggression is still going on in Vietnam and the US is overdoing it there, while in West Asia, the USA is preventing Israel from coming to her senses for the restoration of peace there, whereas the UK is still giving arms aid to South Africa for perpetuating its colonial rule in the world. While all this is going on in various parts of the world, and we have been feeling sad about it. We find that just next door to us, in East Bengal, after having allowed the people there to exercise their franchise and after their having returned Sheikh Mujibur Rehman with a massive majority, the Yahya Government did not allow them to function and did not transfer power to them as they should have done. This sovereign right they got by virtue of the vote of the people was denied to them. Instead, tanks, napalm bombs and armoured cars were and are being used against them. This is a situation in which we cannot

be silent spectators. I wish the Government takes this matter much more strongly in the UN and see that this type of repression and neo-colonialism practised by the West Pakistan is put a stop to. I would also suggest that this issue should be taken up at the World Peace Council which is meeting in Budapest from the 13th to the 16th of May. We cannot be a silent witness to what is happening.

Here I may recall the decision that we in Kashmir took. Kashmir was perhaps very right when we said that the two-nation theory is wrong and religion cannot be the binding or cementing force for a nation. We have been proved right by the events which are taking place in East Pakistan. Because of the two-nation theory, we witnessed the partition of the country. We were the victims of that partition. But I am glad to say that Kashmir, which is a small part of India, was the place where this theory of two-nations was rejected, which has now been proved right.

Now, the part of Pakistan which the West Pakistanis are attempting to hold by force cannot be held by force. After all, there is an awakening there. We are living in an age when it is recognised by all that freedom is our birthright. It is not possible for any country to hold down anybody under subjugation. Therefore, I would strongly urge our Government to take up this issue seriously and act swiftly.

Coming to another point, we have obtained a massive majority from the people under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Shrimati Indira Gandhi has faith in our people and our people have reposed their confidence and faith, in turn, in her. They have returned us with a massive vote here in the hope that she will translate into practice their urges and aspirations, because it is really the victory of people, not of Shrimati Gandhi or we the members of the party in power sitting here. It is the victory of the Indian nation. Therefore, the Indian nation expects that we will do something very quickly for them.

Since you are not allowing me much time, I will confine myself to only one or two points more. First, I would take up the question of land reforms. In this country, we see that more than 50 per cent of our population have uneconomic holdings or are absolutely landless. The green revolution, about which we talk so much here, has perhaps touched only the upper and middle strata of the rural population; the lower strata have been completely left out. It is time that land reforms were implemented expeditiously so that the tiller of the land becomes its owner too. Then and then only will he be able to go ahead and reap the benefits of the green revolution.

Those who hold uneconomic holdings now should be given more land to make their holdings economic so that they have sizeable holdings on which they can work with the prospect of sufficient and remunerative return from them.

Then I come to the unemployment problem. We cannot wait or bide time in this matter. The problem is too serious and urgent to brook any delay in its solution. There are two types of unemployment. First is the unemployment in the rural areas. A massive rural works programme must be taken immediately. Rural roads must be constructed and other things have got to be done. Along with these, rural electrification is a must. Without electrification, the rural areas will not develop and unless they develop, the jobs will not be there, therefore, something much more than what we have provided in this interim Budget and the Vote on Account Bill have to be done.

We have got to see that the educated unemployed are provided with jobs. There are two or three types of educated unemployed. They can be doctors and other professionals who can be given loans through the State Bank and other Banks and helped. Then there is a large number of matriculates and intermediates who are absolutely unfit to do any other job except entering service. We have got to do something for them. I leave it to the Government to determine what has to be done.

It is necessary and unavoidable in the present context that a ceiling has to be im-

posed on urban incomes, urban property and consumption.

I would like to conclude my speech by reading a few verses which perhaps you will like in the context of what I have said :

इक तरफ हुस्न के महलों में उजाले बरसैं
इक तरफ तंग सी कुटिया में दिये को तरसैं
इक तरफ जिस्मो पर कमब्बाब के कपड़ों
की बहार,
इक तरफ नंगे बदन रोते सिसकते नादार।
इक तरफ ऐश के सामान पे घन लुटता है,
इक तरफ हमरत व अरमाँ का दम घुटता है,
सैकड़ो अपने चमन में है बियाबाँ अब भी,
सैकड़ो अपने चमन में है परेशाँ अब भी।
इक तरफ भूख है, इफलास है, बीमारी है,
गम है, तक्लीफ है, मजबूरी है, लाचारी है,
इक तरफ मर है, खुदगर्जी है, गहारी है,
चोरबाजागी है, रिद्वान है, मियाहकारी है।

اک طرف حسن کے محلوں میں اُجالے برسیں
اک طرف تنگ سی کُتیا میں دِیے کو ترسیں
اک طرف پر کمبوا ب کے کپڑے کی بہار
اک طرف ننگے بدن روتے سسکتے نا دار
اک طرف عیش کے سامان پر دھن لُٹتا ہے
اک طرف حسرت و ارمان کا دم گھٹتا ہے
سینکڑوں اپنے چمن میں ہیں بیا بان اب بھی
سینکڑوں اپنے چمن میں ہیں پریشاں اب بھی
اک طرف بھوک ہے، افلاس ہے، بیماری ہے
غم ہے تکلیف ہے مجبوری ہے۔ لاچاری ہے
اک طرف مکر ہے۔ خود غرضی ہے۔ غداری ہے
چور بازاری ہے رشوت ہے میاہ کاری ہے

[Ahmed Aga]

We have to see that those who are without land are found land, those who are without homes are found homes and those who are without employment are found employment.

एक नये अन्दाज से अब सोचने का वक्त है,

यह इन्तहाँ का वक्त है, यह फैमला का वक्त है।

(اک نئے انداز سے اب سوچنے کا وقت ہے۔)

یہ امتحان کا وقت ہے۔ یہ فیملی کا وقت ہے۔

SHRI K. BALAKRISHNAN (Ambalapuzha) : Attending the Lok Sabha for the first time I had a feeling that there is something very unique about this Parliament. Everywhere the people in power are trying to find as many hands as possible for their support, but here there is a redundancy not only of hands of the party in power, they can purchase as many supporters as they want from people whom they supported at the time of the elections. This, I think, devolves on the party in power a responsibility that never before was there for any Government that came to power in our country.

To have comfortable majority is a good thing, but at times it has the peculiar tendency of making people who handle it power drunk, forgetting for but they got so much of majority. I know that it is no fault of the party in power that they got such a brute majority. Perhaps as one who took the support of the party in power during the time of the elections, I know that the electorate were told about certain things that were to take place as soon as a new Government came into power with Mrs. Indira Gandhi at the help of affairs. We promised the electorate that we shall support Mrs. Gandhi to form a Government that will usher in progressive legislation and a Government which will be capable of fighting poverty and which will take the road to socialism. I am not one who believe that during the lifetime of this Parliament with whosoever be at the help of affairs is going to usher in socialism. But it might be that this Parliament could succeed in ushering in a way of life that will lead us to socialism. I am representing a coastal constituency

which ever since its formation was returning communists and Marxists. The main occupation of people there revolves round coir and paddy fields in backwaters. This House might be aware of the difficulties with which those people are faced when they cultivate their paddy fields in the backwaters so that they may earn their living. As my friend mentioned the coir industry is in a critical condition, it is in a chronic state of destitution. I know that it is mostly for the Government of Kerala to take steps to improve matters but I must remind the Central Government that in the matter of resources needed that State requires the big helping hand of the Government of India if that traditional industry is to be helped to survive.

श्री सतपाल (पटियाला) : जनाब डिपुटी स्पीकर साहब, हम इलैक्शन में जिस बात का सब में ज्यादा चर्चा रहा और जिस का असर हमारे प्रेजिडेंट के एड्रेस में साफ नजर आता है, वह यह है कि इस मुल्क के लोग, चाहे वे किसी बिरादरी किसी इलाके या किसी सूबे के हों, समाज में तब्दीली चाहते हैं। प्रेजिडेंट के एड्रेस में तब्दीली की बात बहुत साफ और सीधे तौर पर कही गई है।

इस एड्रेस में लैंड रिफार्म की बात कही गई है। इस मुल्क में तब तक तरक्की नहीं हो सकती है, जब तक कि इस इस मुल्क में लैंड रिफार्म को पुरे तौर पर अमल में नालायें। हमारे वहाँ लैंड रिफार्म का चर्चा बहुत देर से चल रहा है—1953 से। इस बारे में हर स्टेट में कानून भी बने, लेकिन इस तरफ पूरा ध्यान नहीं दिया जा सका। उस का कारण यह है की हमारी मारी सरकारी मशीनरी उन लोगों के हाथ में है, जो लैंड रिफार्म में विश्वास नहीं रखते। सरकारी मशीनरी, सरकारी अफसरान, ने, जिन्होंने इन कानूनों पर अमल करना था उन पर अमल नहीं होने दिया। बंगाल में हम ने फैमिली यूनिट माना है और सीलिंग को लोअर किया है। हम इस को भी अमल में तभी

ला सकते हैं, जब हमारी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के ढांचे में तब्दीली आये। उन के सोचने का ढंग बदले। ऊपर से हम लाइन देते हैं लेकिन नीचे से ब्रेक लगता है। सारी सरकारी मशीनरी लैंड रिफॉर्म के फेल करने की तरफ हर स्टेट में लगी हुई है। मुझे अपनी स्टेट पंजाब का मालूम है। हमारे यहा जितनी जमीन सरप्लस हुई पेप्सू में या पंजाब में उस में से सिर्फ 33 हजार एकड़ जमीन ऐसी जो हैं मुजरा को मिली है। 3 लाख 40 हजार एकड़ जमीन पिछले 14 सालों से पुराने जमींदारों के पास है। प्रेसीडेंट के ऐड्रेस में गरीबी हटाने की तरफ बहुत ध्यान दिया गया है और यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। लेकिन उस को हम कैसे हटाएंगे उस के लिए कौन कौन से कदम उठाए जायेंगे? मुल्क तो उस के लिए आज तैयार है, लोग तैयार हैं। लेकिन इस लोक सभा को, इस हाउस के मेम्बरान को अपने आप को तैयार करना है। आज की हालत यह है कि लोग तैयार हैं लेकिन न सरकारी मशीनरी तैयार है और न ही हम लोग तैयार हैं। हमें उस के लिए अपने आप को तैयार करना पड़ेगा। जैसे अबन सीलिंग की बात कही गई। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। इस को जल्दी से जल्दी लाना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात इस मुल्क के लोगों ने आज फैसला कर दिया है इस एलेक्शन में राजाओं के प्रिवी पर्स के बारे में और प्रेसीडेंट साहब ने भी यह बात कही है। उस को जल्दी से जल्दी लाना चाहिए। बेकारी के मामले की तरफ इस ऐड्रेस में प्रेसीडेंट साहब ने ध्यान दिलाया है। यह ठीक है की यह मसला ऐसा नहीं है कि जो एक दिन में हल हो सके। लेकिन इस मसले को बहुत गंभीरता से, बहुत संजीदगी से हमें हल करना चाहिए। कल हमारे भाई श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी बहुत जोर से यह बात कह रहे थे कि गरीबी हटानी चाहिए, गरीबी हटाने की

तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए और अगर इस तरफ कोई कदम उठाया जायगा तो वह भी इस कि इमदाद करेगे। लेकिन पिछले वाक्यात ऐसे हैं कि जब कभी सरमायेदारी पर चोट लगाई गई या रजवाड़ाशाही पर चोट लगाई गई, या गरीबों को ऊपर उठाने की तरफ ध्यान दिया गया तो जनसंघ पार्टी गरीबों के साथ नहीं थी बल्कि वह रजवाड़ों के साथ थी, बिरला, टाटा और बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों के साथ थी। उन का वह लोग साथ देते रहे और अब भी मुझे इस बात का यकीन है कि कोई ऐसी बड़ी बात आए—अबन सीलिंग की बात आए या मौनोपली खत्म करने की बात आए, सरमायेदारी खत्म करने की बात आए तो वह लोग नारे तो बहुत लगाएंगे लेकिन साथ उन लोगों का ही देंगे जो बड़े बड़े हैं। गरीबों का साथ देने वाले यह नहीं नजर आते।

जहां तक यह बात कही गई है प्रेसीडेंट साहब के ऐड्रेस में क्रैश प्रोग्राम की देहातों के लिए यह एक बहुत बड़ी इन्क्लाबी बात है। हमारे पंजाब में पंजाब सरकार ने इस तरफ ध्यान दिया था। पिछले सालों में पंजाब में 26 सौ मील सड़के देहातों में बनी है, विलेज लिंक रोड जिन को कहते हैं और उस को बनाने में वहां के लोगों का अपना हिस्सा था। हम लोग स्कीमें बनाते हैं और हमारी वह स्कीम कागजों पर रह जाती है। लेकिन हाउस के मेम्बरान को मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब में हम ने 26 सौ मील सड़क देहातों में बनाने का फैसला किया था। उस में तमाम अर्थ वर्क, मिट्टी डालने का काम, सरकार की पहली शर्त थी कि लोग खुद करे और फिर हर मील के पीछे उस को 5 हजार रुपया लोग दें और जमीन मुफ्त दें। पंजाब में यह बात हो चुकी है और 26 सौ मील सड़क बनाई गई है लोगों के कोआ-परेशन से। आज अगर सारे मुल्क में हम रह-

[श्री सतपाल]

नुमाई दें, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट रहनुमाई दे, तमाम स्टेट्स में एक मोबिलाइजेशन हो, एक फिजा बमाई जाये तो मुझे कोई शक नहीं है कि इस मुल्क के अंदर देहाती जिन्दगी में एक नया इन्क्लाब हम न ला सकें। यह ठीक है कि प्रेसीडेंट साहब ने इस तरफ ध्यान दिलाया है : गवर्नमेंट करना चाहती है। लेकिन उस के लिए मेम्बरान की भी बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी आ जाती है। लोगो का ध्यान दिलाने की और फीजा यबलने की। यह ठीक है कि हम सरकार से मांगें रखते हैं, हर आदमी, हर पार्टी, हर मेम्बर अपनी डिमांड सरकार के सामने रखता है। लेकिन अगर हम खुद अपने अपने हल्के में यह काम करें, जैसे मैं असेम्बली में था तो मैं ने अपने हल्के में 90 मील सड़क पर मिट्टी उठवाई। उस में से कुछ सड़क लगभग 60 मील गवकी भी टो चुकी है।

एक बात की तरफ में ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा जिस का जिक्र प्रेसीडेंट साहब के ऐड्रेस में नहीं आया है। अर्बन सीलिंग की बात भी आई है, लैंड रिफार्म्स की बात भी आई है, बकारी को दूर करने की बात भी आई है, प्रिवी पर्सेज को खत्म करने की बात भी आई है। मगर जरूरत तो इस बात की है की हमें अपर इनकम पर भी एक सीलिंग लगाने की जरूरत है। उस के लिए कितनी जल्दी हमारी सरकार ध्यान देनी है यह देखा है? जब तक आप इस मुल्क में अपर इनकम पर सीलिंग नहीं लगाएंगे उस वक्त तक लोअर इनकम का जो गुप है वह ऊपर नहीं आ सकता। इसलिए अपर इनकम को कर्ब करना बहुत जरूरी है। मोनोपली को कर्ब करना बहुत जरूरी है। उस के लिए संविधान में तब्दीलिया करनी पड़े तो वह भी करनी पड़ेगी। इस मुल्क के लोगोंने फैमला कर दिया है। उस फैसले को अमल में लाना हमारा काम

है। यह दो बड़े काम हमें करने हैं, अपर इनकम पर सीलिंग और कर्ब आन मोनोपली। इन की तरफ सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। इतना ही मैं कहना चाहता था। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मोशन को सपोर्ट करता हूँ।

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम (आवला)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण का हार्दिक स्वागत करती हूँ और इस अवसर पर इस महान देश की प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को हार्दिक बधाई देना चाहती हूँ जिन के नेतृत्व में कांग्रेस पार्टी ने इस मध्यावधि चुनाव को लड़ा। उन्होंने विश्व को दिखला दिया कि भारत की जनता क्या चाहती है और समाजवादी व्यवस्था पर किस की कितना शान्ति है? भारत की जनता प्रभावित नहीं हुई उन नागरिकों जो मिलीजुगी पार्टियों ने देश के मामले प्रस्तुत किया कि इंदिरा हटाओ और प्रजातन्त्र वचाओ।

इस अभिभाषण के अन्दर वह आदेश जो अभी अभी दश व मतदानाग्रे ने दिया है छिपा हुआ है। इस दश के लागे की आवाजाह और अभिलाषाए इस के अन्दर निहित है। हमारे भारत की आर्थिक और सामाजिक जिन्दगी में एक नया अध्याय यह जुड़ने जा रहा है। लेकिन मैं प्रधान मंत्री से निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि जो आज इतनी बड़ी जिम्मेदारी उन के कंधे पर आई है इस में उन को शीघ्र ही कदम उठाने होंगे। जनता के दिल व दिमाग में इतनी तेजी है, इतनी जल्दी वह इस के परिणामों को पूरा करने में तत्पर है कि आने वाले सत्र में उन को कुछ इस तरह के कानून बिल की शकल में लाने होंगे जो यह दिखा सकें कि हम समाजवादी व्यवस्था की तरफ बढ़ रहे हैं। दो तिहाई मेजरिटी जो उन को प्राप्त हुई है यह भी एक बड़ा माने रखता है। हमारे संविधान की अनेक

धाराएं ऐसी हैं कि जो असमानता का कारण हैं, जो रुकावटें पैदा कर रही हैं और जो सामन्तवाद के खण्डहरों की एक प्रतीक हैं। चाहे वह फंडामेंटल राइट्स के अन्दर प्रापर्टी के अधिकार हों, चाहे प्रिवी पर्सज के अन्दर राजाओं के पेंशन हो, उन सब को दूर करना होगा। मैं निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ प्रधान मंत्री से कि उन को एक पार्लियामेण्ट्री कमेटी चाहे वह स्पीकर की अध्यक्षता में करें या किसी और महान व्यक्ति की अध्यक्षता में कांस्टिट्यूट करें, लेकिन एक कमेटी ऐसी बनानी चाहिए और वह कमेटी देखे कि सविधान की कौन कौन सी धाराएं इस तरह से हटाई जा सकती हैं। न्याय-पालिकाओं से यह अपेक्षा करना कि वह जनता की आकांक्षाओं के साथ चलें यह कुछ अधिक लाभ कर नहीं होगा और न इस से कुछ भला होने वाला है। सविधान में से उन धाराओं को समूल नष्ट करना ही श्रेयरकर होगा।

एक बात में सर्विसेज के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहती हूँ। एक बार प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कि सर्विसेज की आस्था उन नीतियों के प्रति होनी चाहिए। मैं इस से पूर्णतया सहमत हूँ। मैं समझती हूँ कि सर्विसेज से यह आशा नहीं की जानी कि वह पोलिटिकल आइडियलाजीज से अपना सम्बन्ध रखें। लेकिन उन नीतियों के प्रति उनका विश्वास और आस्था नहीं होगी तो मजबूती से उन के कदम नहीं उठेंगे। फिर जो नीतियां हम प्रतिपादित करना चाहते हैं, जो पार्टी इन पावर करना चाहती है उस को हम पूरा नहीं कर सकेंगे। ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमिशन ने बहुत सी सिफारिशें पेश की हैं। उस में से सब से बड़ी सिफारिश यह है कि जो एक फाइल को नीचे से मंत्री लेबल तक पहुँचाने में कितनी ही सीढ़ियों पर चढ़ना पड़ता है उसको कम किया जाय और फिक्सिंग आफ रेस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी, जो रेस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी एक दूसरे पर शिफ्ट

की जाती है, इस को भी खत्म किया जाय। पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो नुकसान हो रहा है, बहुत अधिक अच्छाई होने पर भी हम में पिछले वर्ष में देखा कि 31 पब्लिक सेक्टर यूनिट्स में 80 करोड़ का नुकसान हुआ है। इस को भी हमें देखना होगा। यह पब्लिक एक्मचेकर का धन है। इस को हमें रोकना होगा। इस के लिए हमें एक स्पेशल कौंडर जो मैनेजमेंट को सफलतापूर्वक चला सके बनाना होगा। यह एक टोम सिफारिश ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमिशन ने की है।

15 hrs.

यह सही है कि राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने देहातो की तरफ अपना ध्यान आकर्षित किया है, बिजली की तरफ, पानी की तरफ, उन्होंने ध्यान लीचा है, लेकिन सब से पहले ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता इस बात की तरफ है कि सड़कों का प्रोग्राम पूरा होना चाहिए। सैरा क्षेत्र देहातो क्षेत्र है और मैं जानती हूँ कि देहातो में अच्छी सड़कों की कितनी जबरदस्त मांग है। आज 23 वर्ष की यांजनाओं के बाद भी हम अच्छी सड़कों देहातो को नहीं दे सके हैं, जिस के कारण उन का इकानमी पिछड़ रही है, पाँच की तरफ ले जा रही है। इस लिये एक विलेज-रोड-कार-पोरेशन बनाने की आवश्यकता है जो इस प्रोग्राम को देखे और देहातो को अच्छी सड़कें दे सके।

इस देश में जब जब आवश्यकता पड़ी, जब जब इस देश पर सकट आया, चाहे विदेश के किसी कोने पर सकट आया हो, तब तब हम ने एकता का परिचय दिया। कल इस सदन में जो प्रस्ताव पाम हुआ, उस से बहुत बड़ी ब्याति हभारी इस पार्लियामेंट और देश की बढ़ी है। जिन पर अत्याचार हुआ हो, हम ने उन के प्रति अपनी आवाज उठाई है, लेकिन हमें कदम तेजी से उठाना चाहिये, उन सभी

[श्रीमती सावित्री इय्याम]

देशों को अपने गुड-आफिसिज लगा कर इस बात के लिए कटिबद्ध करना चाहिए कि पूर्वी बंगाल के विरुद्ध वे कोई भी ऐसा सामान न दे सकें जो उन के नरसंहार में लगा रहा है। यू० एम० ए० द्वारा लायास, कम्बोडिया और वियतनाम में जो एग्जेशन हो रहा है, उस का कन्डेमनेशन भी तेजी से होना चाहिये। हम शान्ति के उपामक हैं और शान्ति चाहते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान एक बहुत बड़ी शक्ति है और आज श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में उसे जोर भी महान शक्ति प्राप्त हुई है, उस शक्ति से हमें विश्व के अन्दर शान्ति उत्पन्न करनी चाहिए।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Shri Chintamani Panigrahi

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE

You are calling only members from the Congress

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER When I took the chair the Congress Party had 2 hours and 9 minutes and the opposition only 12 minutes. Also, the Congress Party has got a very long list. So, I have to divide time on that basis.

SHRI R. N. GONKA (Vidisha) Do Independents have no existence, Sir?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE If the opposition speakers are not called in between, it would be a one-sided affair. Of course, they can carry on like that. I do not mind it. But if you call one from here and one from there then it will be more interesting.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I very much appreciate that point of view. I wish right from the beginning we had adopted that procedure so that there will be some balance. We learn by experience. Let us try to do our best.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) Mr Deputy-Speaker, now in one of the recent biggest democratic

battles in our country the forces of peace, progress and socialism have won and I think it is better to address ourselves to the real tasks and challenges that face us. The recent profound change has brought forth new challenges. Today there is no despair, no frustration. There is a growing confidence and conviction among the people that things can be better here and now. To the extent we are able to understand and discipline this universal national aspiration, to the extent we are able to harness and direct this tremendous human energy, to that extent we shall be able to meet the challenge of the socialist seventies.

What are the challenges that we face today? All efforts need to be made by the whole people and the nation to achieve a *per capita* income at least of Rs 814 by the end of this development decade, the decade of the 1970s. Even if we achieve that *per capita* income it will be lower than what has already been achieved by such developing countries as Ceylon, U. A. R. and Mexico.

The net value of output of industry and mining will have to increase about 2-1/2 times from about Rs 6,200 crores in 1970-71 to at least Rs 15,300 crores in 1980-81 and the ratio of output to investment will have to increase appreciably to meet this challenge.

So far as industry is concerned, industry will have to produce some 12 million tonnes of fertilisers to meet the growing needs of agriculture in the coming decade. Industry should be prepared to gear itself to produce at least 2 lakh tractors and 15 million power-driven pumps.

A tremendous demand will be made on industry by agriculture, when agriculture picks up, for road transport, road-building equipment etc., which will provide employment to millions of our people in the countryside. The current miserably low rate of capital formation of barely Rs 122 crores a year will have to increase fourfold if we have to achieve this target.

In 1967-68 the next investment in our economy was Rs 3,250 crores only whereas domestic saving was Rs 2,470 crores; there

was a deficit of Rs 780 crores. But this process we cannot have the necessary capital formation to help us in our economic growth. From this deficit of Rs 780 crores we shall have to achieve a surplus by the end of this decade. To achieve the surplus, we shall have to invest at least a net Rs 15,000 crores annually.

That is the challenge of the 1970s which we are going to face. It needs the total effort of the entire people, the millions of people in the country side.

By 1980-81 our requirements of crude oil are anticipated to grow to as much as 45 million tonnes. As the programme of oil exploration is very slow today, the import bill of crude oil itself and petroleum products will perhaps be about Rs 250 crores by the end of the decade. But this does not appear to be giving any anxiety to the people who are concerned with exploration of oil.

If the shortage of power has to be obviated in the 1980s, we have to go ahead with nuclear power generation on a sizable scale. In this field we have to think of our own programmes and to gear them up.

In the 1960s food was the biggest challenge to our people and Government, but in the 1970s unemployment will be the biggest single challenge to our country and Government.

These are the tasks, in a nutshell, for the coming development decade. But what is the machinery which is going to attain these targets? It is, after all, a bureaucratic machinery that we have at our command. Here I would just like to quote Professor Mahalanobis. He has said

"Science and technology in India are still captives of an outmoded system of government administration whose main tasks in the British regime used to be the collection of revenue and the maintenance of law and order, which functions were taken over, without change, by the successor government. The nature of work of civil servants has nevertheless become more diver-

sified after independence, calling for greater initiative and decisions at all levels. The structure of the old "service" system of administration has, however, been preserved and strengthened, making it increasingly more unsuitable for its new responsibilities."

Therefore, I would like to submit to the Government that to face the new challenge of the development decade this machinery that we have now has to be changed. The outlook should change and there be activists placed at all sectors of the national economy.

The public sector management should change. We should amend the Constitution when and wherever it is necessary. With the massive mandate of the people, we can remove the poverty from this country only if we go ahead with the task of looking after the poorest of the poor. I hope under the leadership of the Prime Minister and with the support of all the democratic progressive sections of the people in the country, we are going to succeed and we shall go ahead from victory to victory.

With these words, I support the Motion moved by my hon. friend, Shri Bali Ram Bhagat and seconded by Shri A. C. George.

SHRI MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am conscious of the fact that the President's Address cannot spell out in detail all the policies of the Government. It merely provides the framework within which the Government policy has to operate. But even then, I feel, the framework provided by the President's Address is thoroughly inadequate.

Let me candidly admit that all socialists will be sorely disappointed at the President's Address because it does not reflect the urge of the people for radicalisation and democratisation of politics.

Unfortunately, the President's Address strikes a complacent note and says that the period of uncertainty and of manoeuvres is over. It does not take cognizance of the fact that politics of piracy and politi-

[Shri Dandavate]

defections is still going on. No measures have been suggested to root out politics of piracy and defections.

In passing, let me just touch the issue which has been raised here on a number of occasions. A lot of reference has been made to unfair practices in the elections. I and my party have always believed that whenever any changes have taken place in the elections, rather than merely casting aspersions on the election machinery, we should objectively assess the results of the elections. Those of us who are socialists and who have been routed out at the polls, rather than trying to talk in terms of the visible and invisible ink, should try to objectively analyse our own defeat and try to find out why we have been defeated at the polls. That is the correct assessment. That must be arrived at.

In the elections in Great Britain, the gallop poll had predicted a massive victory for Mr. Harold Wilson. Actually, when the results came out Mr. Harold Wilson's party was routed out at the polls. The Labour Party appointed a team of experts to try to analyse why the Labour Party was defeated at the polls. Therefore while accepting our own defeat, sportingly at the same time we should try to devote ourselves with greater vigour and a sense of mission to the constructive activity and wherever there is injustice, we must intensify our peaceful struggle against injustice under the banner of socialism. That is the only manner in which we can radicalise and democratise politics. We must ceaselessly fight against policies which are retrograde. The Address does not reflect the radical trends amongst the electorate.

In this context, I must point out that the President's Address has miserably failed to indicate the possibility of making changes and introducing amendments in the Constitution which are necessary to accelerate the pace of social transformation. For instance, a great measure like the constitution Reforms commission could have been suggested which would make

the necessary recommendations for the alterations in the Constitution.

One of the very framers of the Constitution, late Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, while speaking in the Constituent Assembly of free India had said that deliberately the framers of the Constitution have not made the amendment of the Constitution impossible as in the case of Canada, extra-ordinary restrictions have not been put on the Constitution amending powers as in the case of Australia and America, but the procedure to amend the Constitution has been made facile.

In the light of this, probably, some changes in the Constitution could have been suggested. But we have found no such suggestions for such changes in the Constitution.

As far as the land reforms are concerned, I am sorry to say that the President has not taken cognizance of intensified land agitation that went on in the country. That agitation was launched on a massive scale in order to see that equitable redistribution of land takes place peacefully and through democratic processes. Sir, let me point out to you that the immediate effect of this agitation was that the Prime Minister had to convene a Conference of the Chief Ministers to discuss the land problem. When at this Conference the Prime Minister herself in her inaugural Address said that there was a need to amend the ceiling law, a number of Chief Ministers got up and stoutly opposed any lowering of the land ceiling. That is how the contradictions in the Congress (R) are going on and we find no concrete steps have been suggested by which the development perspectives will be changed and the benefits of the Green Revolution ensured for not for the rural rich but for the lower strata of the peasantry in the country. No concrete measures have been suggested.

Sir, I am very sorry to find that in the President's Address there is no reference at all to the efforts to be made to ensure a need-based minimum wage to the industrial

as well as agricultural workers. No concrete measures have been suggested to ensure economic equality in the country. Sir, in the pre-Independence period the gulf between the rich and the poor indicated by the ratio between the minimum and the maximum of incomes was 1:110 and now after so many years of Congress regime, the gap between the minimum and the maximum income is 1:320. No concrete measures have been suggested to bridge the gulf between the rich and the poor. We do not find any reference like socialisation of the wholesale trade in foodgrains and other essential commodities so that, on the one side, the interests of the agriculturists are safeguarded and on the other, the price policy is retained and the consumer also given the necessary benefit.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon'ble Member's time is up.

SHRI MADHU DANDAVATE : Let me have only a few minutes more I won't take much time.

I may point out to you the grave failure of the President's Address in remaining conspicuously silent on the confrontation between the military regime of Gen. Yahya Khan and on the other hand the people's oppression in East Bengal. To a socialist like me the lesson of East Bengal is not from the point of view of the defence of the right of democracy and the right of self-determination but the defence of the spirit of secularism in that country. There are political leaders who gave the slogan of Indianisation of Muslims and that was one of the reasons that the slogan recoiled and gave a sharper edge to the victory of the Congress (R). But, there in East Bengal, the only slogan given by Rehman was—"Defend democracy and freedom." He never talked in terms of Pakistanisation of Hindus. In Pakistan, he did not talk in terms of Muslimisation of the Hindus in East Bengal. He showed that the real integration could be established by the united action in the land of East Bengal. That was the spirit of integration that was established. There was no reference to it at all in the President's Address.

I am sorry to find that in the President's Address the regional aspirations of

the people of Telangana, democratically expressed through the ballot box in the mid-term poll, find no mention. The Government must realise that if the democratically—established and expressed wishes of the people are not taken note of, it merely means putting premium on methods of violence and undermining the cause of democracy in the country. That is the most important I would like to make.

In conclusion, let me point out that there are some regional aspirations which may regenerate into chauvinism but there are regional aspirations which may be legitimate. Unfortunately, I find, only when there is an aggression on our country, there is national integration, Hindus, Mussalmans, Christians, all unite only when there is a national crisis like the Chinese aggression or Pakistani aggression and when the aggressor recedes into the background, then we display the spirit of disintegration. Sir, our nationalism is something like part-time nationalism, like a fire brigade coming only when there is fire and then receding into the background after extinguishing the fire. Sir, I want full-time nationalism to be developed in the country. That spirit of nationalism is to be strengthened, forces of integration are to be strengthened and if that is done, only then it will be possible to strengthen the forces of secularism and the forces of progress in the country.

श्री एन० एस० बिस्ट (अल्मोडा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव जोकि श्री भगत ने प्रस्तुत किया है मैं उस का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। समस्याभाव के वाग्ग में उस के गुण दोषों में नहीं जाना चाहता केवल अपने क्षेत्र की कुछ बातें इस सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। इस मौके का फायदा उठा कर मैं अपने उस इलाके के बारे में कुछ कहना आवश्यक समझता हूँ।

मेरी समझ में इस अभिभाषण में अगर कोई कमी रही है तो वह यह है कि इस में पिछड़े इलाकों की हालत बेहतर करने के बारे में कोई जिक्र नहीं है उत्तर प्रदेश का पर्वतीय

[श्री एन० एस० बिष्ट]

इलाका जो उत्तरकाशी, चमोली, देहरा, गढ़वाल, देहरादून, अन्मोडा, नैनीताल, पिथौरागढ़ यह जो 7-8 जिले उत्तर प्रदेश के हैं उन के बारे में कुछ भी ज़िफ़ इस में नहीं आया है। यह इलाका बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ रह गया है और उस के लिए अभी तक सरकार का ध्यान नहीं गया है। कश्मीर के लिए और हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए काम हुआ। असम, मेघालय, नागालैंड मणिपुर और मिजोरम आदि सब जगहों के लिए सरकार का ध्यान गया है मगर यह 35 लाख जनता जो उत्तर प्रदेश के इन 8 जिलों में रहती है उन के ऊपर राज्य सरकार या केन्द्रीय सरकार आज तक उदासीन रही है। अब उस इलाके की बहुत दिनों से यह एक मांग है कि हमें भी एक इंडिपेंडेंट स्टेटहुड मिलनी चाहिए। वहाँ अब तक जो दिया गया है वह एक हिल डवलपमेंट बोर्ड है और उस बोर्ड का जो इन पिछले तीन, चार सालों में कार्यकाल रहा है वह एक बड़ी दुःख भरी कहानी है। कुछ भी वहाँ का विकास नहीं हुआ। अगर यह कारपोरेशन के रूप में बना कर फाइनेंशियल ऐस्पेक्ट से इस को पावर दी जानी तो कुछ काम होता मगर यह सिर्फ एक ऐडवाइजरी बोर्ड बन कर रह गया और वहाँ इस ऐडवाइजरी बोर्ड से अब तक कुछ भी नहीं हुआ है। यह इलाका वह क्षेत्र है जहाँ से कि चीन में काफी सैनिक आते हैं और पाकिस्तान व चीन की लड़ाई में यहाँ के लोगों ने बहुत बहादुरी का परिचय दिया और बहनों की उम्र में जाने गईं। इस कारण उन्होंने बहुत नाम कमाया व प्रतिष्ठा पाई। इसलिए इस इलाके के वास्ते सरकार का ध्यान होना नितान्त आवश्यक है उस इलाके को लेकर अगर एक अलग स्टेट न बनाया जा सके तो उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के अन्दर उसे एक आटोनमस स्टेटहुड का स्टेटस मिलना चाहिए जैसा कि मेघालय को असम में दिया गया है अन्यथा उस की वास्तविक प्रगति होनी मुश्किल

है और असम्भव है। कारण इस का यह है कि जो प्रान्त का बजट होता है वह इतना कम होता है कि उस इलाके के लिये वह कोई विशेष सहायता नहीं दे सकता है। केन्द्र से भी आज तक उत्तराखण्ड डिवीजन जिम में चमोली, उत्तर काशी पिथौरागढ़ शामिल हैं उन्हें पिछली पच-वर्षीय योजनाओं के दौरान 24 करोड़ रुपये केन्द्रीय सरकार देती रही और 4 करोड़ रुपये प्रान्त की सरकार देती रही यह ठीक है कि उम्र में थोड़ा बहुत विकास का कार्य हुआ मगर दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि यह योजना भी समाप्त कर दी गई है। केन्द्र ने अब वहाँ अनुदान देना बन्द कर दिया है। मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि वह अनुदान जो उत्तराखण्ड को अब तक दिया जाता था वह जैसे का तैसे रहना चाहिए। इस के अलावा टिहरी, गढ़वाल, अन्मोडा, नैनीताल और देहरादून जिलों को भी उसी अनुदान में अनुदान दिया जाना चाहिए ताकि यह जो निरन्तर इलाका है, पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है, जहाँ की जनता भोली भाली है, गरीब है, खान, पहनने का तर्जमती है, डाक्टरों इलाज और शिक्षा के लिए तर्जमती है उन के दुःख दर्द का कुछ निराकरण हो सके।

मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर भी आकषित करना चाहता हूँ कि यह इलाका अब तक हर मामले में एक पीड़ित इलाका है। मंहगाई में भी यह इलाका पीड़ित है। अब सारा सामान मैदानों से वहाँ पर जाता है। भाड़े में ही इतना खर्चा लगता है कि यहाँ के लोगों की कमर मंहगाई से टूट गई है। पंचवीं जनता जो गरीब है वह इस मंहगाई के जमाने में अपना गुजर बसर नहीं कर सकती है। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आवश्यक वस्तुएं राज्य सहायता प्राप्त मूल्यों पर मिलें जैसे कि सस्ते गल्ले की दुकानों से अनाज दिया जाता है। उसी तरह से और भी आवश्यक सामान लोगों को उपलब्ध कराया जाय।

भूमि की समस्या वहाँ इतनी जटिल है कि पर्वतीय प्रदेश में आबादी तो बहुत बढ़ गयी है लेकिन भूमि और खस के वास्तु सुलभ नहीं है जिससे कि लोगो को बसाया जा सके। तराई भावर में पंजाब और बंगाल के रंप्यूजीज ला ला कर बसाये जा रहे हैं लेकिन जो वहाँ के स्थानीय लोग हैं उन के हितों का लयाल नहीं किया जाता है। इस लिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि पर्वतीय प्रदेश के लोगो को जो हरिजन हैं जो फौजी लोग हैं या जो भूमिहीन हैं उन सब को प्रार्थमिकता देकर तराई भावर में भूमि देनी चाहिए।

मेरा निवेदन है कि वहाँ का जो रा मेटैरियल है उसे वहाँ न ऐक्सप्लॉएट करके मैदानों में भेजा जाता है जैसे कि पहाड़ से वह टुइस्टेड चीड कागज बनाने के वास्ते सहारनपुर की स्टार पेपर मिल को भेजा जाता है और हालत यह है कि उसे वह मिट्टी के दाम में ले रहे हैं। बहुत सस्ती कीमत में वह जाता है। वही पहाड़ पर उस चीड का ऐक्सप्लॉएटेशन होना चाहिए। ऐसे ही रेजिन (लीसा) पहाड़ से ले जाया जाकर बरेली में इडियन टर्पेनटाइन फैक्टरी को आधी कीमत दे रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि पहाड़ में ही उस लोसा का ऐक्सप्लॉएटेशन हो न कि इस तरह से वह रा मेटैरियल भेजा जाय। ऐसा करने से वहाँ के लोगो को इम्प्लायमेंट भी मिल सकेगा।

मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वहाँ पर एक रेडियो स्टेशन का बनाया जाना नितान्त आवश्यक है। इस के अलावा रामनगर और काठगोदाम टनकपुर यह जो गाड़ी जाती है वह मीटर गेज है जिसे की ब्रोडगेज लाइन बनाना बहुत आवश्यक है। इस के अलावा टेलीफोन और टाग की भी इन इलाको में बहुत कमी है क्योंकि संस्कृत में यह कहा गया है :

विभुक्षितः किम न करोति पापम्
क्षीणः जना निष्कर्षणा भवन्ती।

आज यह इलाका दुःख से इतना पीड़ित है कि जितनी भी उन को अब तक आशा थी वह निराशा में बदल रही है। अगर भविष्य में इन के लिए कुछ नहीं किया गया तो एक आन्दोलन भी पैदा हो सकता है। जनता में विद्रोह की भावना भड़क रही है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि यह सरकार उन की ओर विशेष ध्यान देगी और जो उन की न्यायोचित माँगें हैं उनकी ओर ध्यान देकर उनका निराकरण करेगी। उस इलाके से सब एम्पीज कांग्रेस के हैं और वह श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के आदेशों के साथ रहे। वह सब उन के प्रोग्रेसिव प्रोग्राम के साथ रहे। इस लिए उन की आशाओं पर निराशा का पानो नहीं पड़ना चाहिए। मुझे पूरी आशा है कि अगर सरकार ने उधर ध्यान दिया तो वहाँ की जनता के द्वारा फौज के क्षेत्र में जो विशेष कर देश की सेवा हो रही है उस में और ज्यादा बढ़ोत्तरी हाँगी।

वहाँ पर खानें बहुत हो सकती हैं और उस ओर ध्यान दिला जाय। इसी तरह से वहाँ पर नदियाँ बहती हैं, करोड़ों रुपये की बिजली निकल सकती है और करोड़ों रुपये के खनिज पदार्थ वहाँ से निकल सकते हैं। यह सब काम होने पर मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि हमारा वह इलाका हर दृष्टि से एक आत्मनिर्भर इलाका बन सकता है। इतना ही कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

श्री रत्न प्रताप सिंह (बाराबंकी) : आदरणीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर श्री भगन द्वारा जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया गया है उस का मैं समर्थन करना चाहता हूँ। पाँच मिनट में मेरे लिए सारी बातें कह पाना कठिन है फिर भी अर्ज है, मुलाहिजा हो :

“लोग कहते हैं बदलता है जमाना हर दम
इंदिरा वह है जो जमाने को बदल देती है।”

[श्री रुद्र प्रताप सिंह]

मैं अपने दिल की नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी का और बाराबंकी की जनता का हृदय से आभारी हूँ जिसने देश में से गरीबी, बेकारी बेरोजगारी और साम्प्रदायिकता के विरुद्ध जो लड़ाई छेड़ी है उस में मुझे अपना एक सिपाही चुना है।

हमारे प्रेसीडेंट का अभिभाषण उम्र बेद के समान है कि जिसकी समझ में आ जाय उस के लिए सब कुछ है और जिसकी समझ में न आये उस के लिए कुछ भी नहीं है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह पंचम वेद है।

श्री रुद्र प्रताप सिंह : मुझे खेद है कि महागठबंधन के दलों ने या तो उम्र अभिभाषण को समझन का प्रयास नहीं किया है या फिर उन की आँखों पर पूजीवाद और सरमायेदारी की चश्मा चढ़ा हुआ है जिससे कि वह उसे समझ नहीं पाते हैं।

राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में इस बात की स्पष्ट घोषणा की गई है कि देशवासियों की आकांक्षाओं के अनुरूप और उन की अभिलाषाओं के मूलाविक देश की जो समस्त नीतियाँ हैं उन पर फिर से पुनर्विचार किया जायगा और चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना का मूल्यांकन किया जायेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि विरोधी दलों को इस बात से सताव हो जाना चाहिए कि अभिभाषण में इस बात की स्पष्ट घोषणा की गई है कि हम आने वाले देश की सारी समस्याओं पर पुनर्विचार करेंगे। इसके लिए उन्हें सरकार को बधाई देनी चाहिए बजाय इसके कि उन्होंने इस तरह से उस पर संशोधन पेश किये हैं और उस की आलोचना की है।

श्रीमान : इस सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं कि देश में से गरीबी और बेकारी

मिटें। सभी चाहते हैं कि सामाजिक और आर्थिक जीवन की विषमताएं मिटें। उस के लिए सभी लोगों का अपना अपना दृष्टिकोण है और सभी लोग अपने अपने दृष्टिकोण से इसी समझने का प्रयास करते हैं देश की गरीबी और बेकारी को मिटाने के लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि देश की बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या की समस्या पर विचार किया जाये, क्योंकि यदि जनसंख्या इसी तरह से बढ़ती गई तो देश की बेकारी और बेरोजगारी तथा गरीबी को दूर करना कठिन होगा। जिस तरह से एक समुद्र में नाव डाल दी जाय और उस में नीचे में सूगड़ हो तो हम चाहें जितना पानी को उलटने रहें उस का आना रोकने के लिए तब भी वह जारी रहेगा उसी तरह से देश की बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या पर, निरन्तर पापे बिना हम चाहें जो भी प्रयत्न करें बेकारी मिटाने का, हम उस में सफल नहीं हो सकते। यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में इस तरह स्पष्ट रूप से संकेत किया गया है।

जिस तरह देश में अधिक अन्न उपजाने के लिए योजनाएँ बनाई गई हैं तथा खेतों में बिजली के द्वारा पानी पट्टु चाने और तरह तरह के वैज्ञानिक तरीकों से उत्पादन-वृद्धि का प्रयास किया गया है, उसी प्रकार से इस बात का भी प्रयास किया गया है कि उस उत्पादन का उचित वितरण भी हो। उचित वितरण के लिए इस बात का प्रयास किया गया है कि भूमि का सुधार हो, और भूमि-सुधार में भूमि पर सीनिंग लगाने की बात सोची गई है। यह एक ठोस कदम होगा। जहाँ एक तरफ बड़े बड़े लोगों के पास सैकड़ों एकड़ के फार्म हैं, दूसरी तरफ ऐसी जनता है जिस के पास दोनों समय खाने के लिये भोजन भी नहीं है। इस लिए सरकार की यह योजना कि भूमि का

सुधार किया जाय और भूमि पर सीलिंग लगाई जाय, उचित प्रतीत होती है।

दूसरी ओर जहां शहरी सम्पत्ति की सीलिंग की बात कही गई है, मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर शहरी सम्पत्ति पर सीलिंग स्वीकार की जाय तो वह उसी अनुपात में की जाय जिस तरह से उत्तर प्रदेश में हुआ है। वहाँ पर चालीस एकड़ भूमि पर सीलिंग है। यह आवश्यक है कि चालीस एकड़ भूमि में जो सम्पत्ति होती है उस का जो मूल्य होता है उस से अधिक मूल्य की सम्पत्ति शहरी में नहीं हो। जब इस सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार करेंगे तभी इस देश में वास्तविक समाजवाद ला सकेंगे।

राष्ट्रपति ने अपने अभिभाषण में शहरी और देहानी दोनों ही क्षेत्रों में बेकारी दूर करने की बात कही है। इस के लिए मैं सरकार को बधाई देता हूँ। अभिभाषण में प्रशासन में सुधार करने तथा साम्प्रदायिकता को दूर करने की बात कही गई है। साथ ही साथ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में हम अपने पुरानी नीति के मुताबिक गुटबन्दी से अलग रहने का निर्णय भी किया है। मैं सरकार से इस बात की आशा करता हूँ कि जहाँ उस ने गरीबी, बेरोजगारी और बेकारी को मिटाने की बात कही है उसी तरह से वह इस और ध्यान देगी कि आज देश की जो सबसे बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण बात है वह है भावात्मक पक्ष। राष्ट्रीय जीवन में राष्ट्रीय भावात्मक एकता का वही महत्व होता है जो शरीर में प्राण को होता है। इस लिए मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करूँगा कि देश के अन्दर जाति के नाम पर, सम्प्रदाय के नाम पर धर्म के नाम पर, प्रान्तीयता के नाम पर, जो विघटन की कार्रवाइयाँ की जाती हैं, उन को राष्ट्र विरोधी कार्यों की संज्ञा दे कर उन पर नियन्त्रण करे।

हमें आशा है कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व वाली सरकार जो यहां पर बनी है, वह देश से बेरोजगारी भुलभरी और बेकारी को दूर कर के, सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक विषमता को दूर कर के देश की जनता का कल्याण करेगी

श्री एन० एन० पांडे (गोरखपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो चुनाव हमारे देशमें अभी हुए हैं, मे ऐसा मानता हूँ कि दो तरह की शक्तियाँ सामने आई हैं। एक तरफ प्रतिक्रियावादी, रजतपमन्द, पूँजीवादी ताकतें, विघटनकारी ताकतें हैं जो देश में, एक ऐसा कोढ़ बन कर आना चाहती थी जिसे सारा राष्ट्रीय जीवन प्रभावित होता जिस को हम ने बहुत दिनों तक सजो कर, सम्भाल कर रक्खा था, दूसरी तरफ वह ताकतें थी जो देश में समाजवाद चाहती थी, अधिक एकता चाहती थी, विषमता को खाखाइयों को दूर करना चाहती थी और हमारे राष्ट्रीय जीवन को मजबूत करना चाहती थी। इन दो शक्तियों के बीच में हमारे देश में एक बड़ा ऐतिहासिक चुनाव हुआ। उस चुनाव के बाद देश की जनता ने हमारे अन्दर जो आस्था पैदा की है वह कोई मामूली आस्था नहीं है। हमें इस देश को उस आस्था के साथ, उस विश्वास के साथ, जो देश की करोड़ों जनता ने हमारी सरकार के अन्दर निहित किया है, आगे ले जाना है और उन की आस्था को फलीभूत बनाना है।

आज मैं अपने विरोधी पार्टियों के नेताओं से भी कहना चाहता हूँ जिन्होंने सारी पार्टियों का ग्रेन्ड अलायंस बनाया और मदान्ध हो गये। क्या ही अच्छा होता अगर यहाँ पर विलायत में चलने वाली पद्धति का विकास होता, जहाँ दो तरह की पार्टियाँ हैं। एक तो लेबर पार्टी है और दूसरी कंजर्वेटिव पार्टी है। यह अच्छा होता

[श्री एन० एन० पांडे]

यदि एक तरफ यह सारी पार्टियाँ जिन उसूलों, सिद्धान्तों और विचारधारा को देश में पैदा करना चाहती हैं, उन को अपना कर एक तरफ बैठ कर आज देश की राजनीति को चलाती और दूसरी तरफ वह समाजवादी शक्तियाँ होनी जो सही तरीके से देश की करोड़ों जनता की गरीबी को दूर करना चाहती हैं, भुखमरी को दूर करना चाहती है, बिहालता को दूर करना चाहती है। इस तरह से देश के दृष्टिगत में एक पोलराइजेशन होना और देश में अच्छा वातावरण पैदा होना तथा हम अपने देश में एक अच्छी पद्धति कायम कर सकते। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हो पाया।

आज मुझ को अफसोस होता है कि हमारे नेता लोग चुनाव के बाद क्या क्या बातें कहते हैं। कोई इन्विजिबल डक की बात कहता है, कोई कहता है कि हमारा जो बहुमत आया है उस से हमें मदान्व नहीं हो जाना चाहिये। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज चुनाव में क्या क्या हुआ है यदि हम उस पृष्ठभूमि में चुनावों को देखें तो ऐसी बातें देखने को मिलगी जिन की यदि जांच हो, सी बी आई द्वारा जांच कर के देखा जाय, तो पता चलेगा कि ग्रैंड अलायंस के लोगों ने इस देश में किस तरह का दूषित वातावरण पैदा किया।

आप जानते हैं कि मैं उस क्षेत्र से आता हूँ जहाँ से महन्त अखंडनाथ और महन्त विग्विजय नाथ समूह में हिन्दू महा सभा के नेता थे। वही लोक सभा में पहले आय करते थे। मैं उन को हरा कर आया। एनेक्शन के एक दिन पहले श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की फोटो ले कर जिला कांग्रेस कमेटी का नाम लिख कर कहा गया कि मैं कांग्रेस का उम्मीदवार नहीं हूँ। वह घृणित

काम वहाँ पर किया गया। ग्रैंड अलायंस की पार्टियों ने चुनाव के एक दिन पहले सारे क्षेत्र में लाखों पर्चे इस तरह के बटवाये। क्या आप यह उम्मीद कर सकते हैं कि जब श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी उस क्षेत्र में, मनीराम में भाषण करने के लिये गईं तब जनतन्त्र के प्रहरियों ने, जो उस तरफ बैठे हैं, उन के साथ क्या व्यवहार किया? सारा देश इस बात को जानना है। जो प्रति क्रियावादी, पूँजी परस्त, रजनपरस्त ताकतें ग्रैंड अलायंस बना कर देश की राष्ट्रीय एकता को खत्म करना चाहती थी उन्होंने श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को पब्लिक मीटिंग में बोलने नहीं दिया। यही लोग देश में जनतन्त्र चाहते हैं। कैसा जनतन्त्र? देश का किस तरह का स्वरूप वह बनाना चाहते हैं यह उम का नमूना है।

अब मैं दूसरी बात कहना चाहता हूँ। अपनी सरकार में जो मेरा निवेदन है वह यह है कि 2700 शहरों और कस्बों का अभी विकास हुआ। सारे शहरों में ही रोशनी हो तथा गांवों में योजनाओं का फल तथा रोशनी न पहुँचे जिन की संख्या लगभग 5 लाख 63 हजार है, तो देश में समाजवाद की कल्पना कैसे पूरी होगी गांवों में उद्योग-धन्धे नहीं खोले गये तथा जमीन का भार कम करने के लिये गांवों का इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन नहीं किया गया, प्लान को रिफाइट नहीं किया गया, तो हम किसी भी तरीके से देश में बेरोजगारी, भुखमरी और अनएम्प्लायमेंट की समस्या को हल नहीं कर सकते। इस लिये हमारी सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय के अभिभवण में जो सारा देश को एक इशारा दिया है उससे देश की जनता को बहुत राहत मिली है। बेरोजगारी के लिये टोकन वज्र अनुदान 50 करोड़ का रकबा गया है, लेकिन यह हमारी उस योजना का, संकल्प का और विचार का, जो हमारे सामने आने वाला है, नमूना है। आज

हम जानते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री हमारे प्लैनिंग कमिशन को सुनियोजित करना चाहती हैं और उस के द्वारा बेरोजगारी दूर करना चाहती हैं। आज देश भर में श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी गरीबों की दुर्गा के नाम से पुकारी जाती हैं। देश की जनता ने उनके अन्दर अपना विश्वास निहित किया है। मैं चाहता हूं मेरे दल के सदस्य जो सरकार के आसन पर बैठे हुए हैं, आज उन गांवों की तरफ देखें जहां पर लोग खाने के बगैर रह रहे हैं, जिन को पीने का पानी नहीं मिलता है, जो भोंपड़ियों में रहते हैं। उनकी जो समस्याएँ हैं उनकी हल करने की और अग्रसर हों वे ही इस देश की रीढ़ की हड्डी हैं। उनकी तरफ ध्यान दोगे तो मांग देश आज की तरह आगे भी श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की पूजा करेगा।

बंगला देश में क्या हो रहा है। वहां नर-संहार हो रहा। आपको याद होगा की हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान की जब लड़ाई हुई थी तो हमने रूस में जा कर ताशकंद में एक समझौता किया था और वह समझौता ताशकंद समझौते के नाम से प्रसिद्ध हुआ था। ताशकंद हम को क्या पढ़ाता है, दुनिया को क्या बताता है? वह बताता है कि दुनिया के देशों में अमन अमान हो, लोग शान्ति से रहें। शेख मुजीबुर्रहमान की सरकार एक चुनी हुई सरकार है, जनता की सरकार है और उस सरकार को हमें ही नहीं बल्कि दुनिया के सभी देशों को हर किमत पर समर्थन देना चाहिये। दुनिया के हर देश का यह फर्ज हो जाता है कि वहां आज जो डैमोक्रैसी के खिलाफ फोसिस काम कर रही हैं, रिएकशनरी फोसिस नर संहार कर रही हैं, हमले कर रही हैं, उसको कंडेम करे। हमने इसको कंडेम किया है। सारी दुनिया के लोगों को भी ऐसे कामों को कंडेम करना चाहिये ताकि

दुनिया में शोषित और पीड़ित मानवता ऊपर उठ सके और उसकी सभ्यता और संस्कृति दुनिया को एक रोशनी दे सके और वह एक अच्छे राष्ट्र के रूप में दुनिया के सामने आ सके।

मैं आपका आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे समय दिया। मैं पार्लियामेंटरी एकेडमिस्ट, के मिनिस्टर साहब का भी आभारी हूं जिन्होंने मुझे मौका दिया ताकि पांच मिनट में ही मही मैं अपना विचार आपके सामने रख सकूँ। इन शब्दों के साथ प्रस्ताव का जो श्री भगत जी ने रखा है समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI R. N. GOENKA : (Vidisha) : Before I make my submission, I shall request my friends behind the Treasury Benches to lend their ears; judgment in the final analysis is theirs. I say this because I find that they interrupt us from time to time.

No doubt they have come here with an overwhelming majority in this House. But may I remind them that the popular vote has not gone to them in an overwhelming majority. They have got less than 44 per cent of the votes; even if their supporters are taken into account, their vote will not be more than fifty per cent. The fifty per cent of the votes which are against them is represented by this section of the House. According to the system which we have adopted, the forty per cent popular vote had given one party a sweeping majority.

This reminds me of the elections in the United Kingdom in 1945. Immediately after the war Churchill who was the war hero and who won the war was thrown out and the Labour Party came to power practically with the same majority as this party has. The Labour Party made promises that normally would be restored and that the ravages of the war would be a matter of the past and that all the conveniences that people needed would be provided by the Labour Party. Their performance was not upto their promises or expectations and after five years the Labour Party was bundled out

[Shri R. N. Goenka]

and Churchill came to power again. I want the ruling party to take this lesson. If they come upto expectations it will be a great thing for the nation. ...*(Interruptions)*. Garibi Hatao, Bekari mitao, is a good slogan ...*(Interruptions)*. That is why I made this request at the beginning : please lend us your ears and certainly have your own judgment. If you do not want to do so, it is your pleasure.

I did not want to refer to the elections, and I thought that the elections were a closed chapter, and that we should not refer to the elections. But my friends made mention of these elections again and again, and when they made mention of these elections again and again, then, I am constrained to say what happened in my constituency.

Papers were published, surreptitiously published, saying रामनाथ गोयनका बनाम कसाई)

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame, shame.

SHRI R. N. GOENKA : The publisher is not there; the press is not there; the *Sampadak* or the Editor is not there. Nobody is there, and yet, what do they say ? They say :

राम और सीता को जूते मरवाने वाला रामनाथ गोयनका ।

Let the Congress Party know that I resigned from the Congress in 1960 only on this issue. When Mr. Kamraj was honeymooning with Mr. E. V. Ramswamy Naicker, and when Mr. E. V. Naicker was doing things of this nature, I brought this matter to the notice of the Congress President, and to the notice of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, but all those representations of mine fell on deaf ears. It is, therefore, that I resigned. *(Interruptions)*.

Sir, again, I did not want to refer to this because, I always said that the election is a closed chapter. But my friends forced me to mention this. Then, they say that I have misappropriated hundreds and crores of rupees from the Meenakshi temple. May I submit, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that there is a limit to

which the Opposition can go. And this is a sample.

राम और सीता को जूते मरवाने वाला रामनाथ गोयनका

Not one paper, not two or three, but dozens of papers have been published like that, I have got them. I do not want to mention these things, but I think I am bound to mention them. *(Interruption)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your time is up.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI R. N. GOENKA : I have a lot to say, but I shall not say very much.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would like to say that whatever time is taken by the Opposition now is in excess of the time allotted to them. Kindly keep to time. *(Interruption)*...Order, please; the hon. lady Member should not get up like that.

SHRI R. N. GOENKA : This Parliament passed a legislation that no permission shall be given to any Company to donate to any political party, and this is the law which was passed unanimously. In spite of this law, in the name of advertisement, tens of lakhs of rupees have been donated by companies to political parties. May I ask, what action they have taken in the matter.

AN HON. MEMBER : The Jan Sangh has done...*(Interruption)*.

SHRI R. N. GOENKA : Two wrongs cannot make one right.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : *rose*—

SHRI R. N. GOENKA : Please do not interrupt.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. I request the hon. Member to address

the Chair and not to get himself involved in cross-talks.

SHRI R. N. GOENKA : I am making a very important point, and my point is this.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

SHRI R. N. GOENKA : I am not prepared to yield.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, please.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands) : Sir, the hon. Member just now was heard to say, "you rogues." It may be there in the record. These words must be withdrawn by him.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order please.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA (Poona) : Sir, it is really a matter of shame. Just now I heard the hon. Member saying "you rogues cannot understand these things." He uttered these words.

SHRI R. N. GOENKA : I said two wrongs cannot make one right.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I want to say that in all this confusion what he said was not audible and I do not think that word has gone into the record.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : He did not say it. How can it go on the record? But he should not be interrupted like this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You please conclude in two minutes.

SHRI R. N. GOENKA : Yes, Sir. I did not say that the Congress Party is the only party which took money from the companies in the name of advertisements. It may be two parties or three parties. I am not talking of the parties. I am saying that we

made a law which provided that companies shall not give donations to political parties. But donations have been given in the form of advertisements. Those advertisements are not existing anywhere in the world; they are imaginary.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He should conclude now.

SHRI R. N. GOENKA : I had a lot of things to say on the President's Address. In fact, what I have spoken just now was not what I intended to speak. I was prompted to say it by various statements that were made in this House by the members from the other side.

I want to submit to Government through you that we are facing a great problem. The problem is such that no magic wand can remove *garibi* and unemployment. We have got to do a lot of things for it and for that we must have a clean administration. Secondly, we must leave the officers and the Secretaries to do their jobs and not interfere with their work. We have got one of the best civil services in the world, but unfortunately the civil servants are not allowed to work without interference.

So far as public sector plants are concerned, we do not want bureaucrats for running them. We want technocrats to run our public sector plants and we have got to multiply them. In spite of the failures of Bhopal and Ranchi, we want hundreds of Bhopals and Ranchis but run more efficiently.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He should resume his seat now. I am calling the next member.

SHRI R. N. GOENKA : For want of time, I cannot expand what I have to say.

SHRI R. KADANAPALLI (Kasargod) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I whole-heartedly support the motion of thanks. We, the new and young members of Parliament, feel that the President's Address truly reflects the hopes and aspirations of the younger generation of India unmistakably expressed in the recent general elections. The youth of India, who earnestly clamoured for a

[Shri R. Kadamapalli]

change, equality of opportunity and a socialist society, wisely made their choice. It is the unflinching loyalty and sincere efforts of the youth of this country which brought this socialist Government into power with a massive majority

It is an undisputed fact that in Kerala the youth and students, who were very clear in their mind about the future political set up of the country, rallied behind the great leader, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. They revolved against the reactionaries and ruling classes and they isolated the left adventurist counter-revolutionaries in unambiguous terms. The youth and common masses of Kerala made their choice clear. The reactionaries were routed and they lost their deposit and became a "Deposit Party", a fossil in the Indian political history.

In the face of this glorious victory, naturally, pessimism and despair have given way to hopes and optimism. We have to live up to the expectation of the toiling masses of India. They do not ask you an overnight change but they really deserve faster progress in the right direction.

The President's Address ought to have mentioned refreshing change in the attitude to the problems of youths and students. We, who were not even in the primary classes on the day of independence who did not have opportunity to take part in the freedom struggle, it is time those youths and students are given ample opportunities to be involved, to participate and be committed to the struggle for economic independence. May I suggest that the talents and energies of the youth be fully utilized in the national projects we are building up?

I suggest a work brigade of youth and students to work in the major projects, utilising a part of their holidays. Such schemes of voluntary participation will create a sense of deep commitment among the new generation for whom they are all built.

The participation of students in university administration, successfully tried in Kerala, must be extended on a national scale.

It is high time that we completely re-orient our educational system to synchronize

with a socialist society. The workers in the traditional but frustrated segments of industries must be given special attention. The workers in the handloom industry in Kerala are in a state of despair. Schemes must be urgently formulated so that these traditional employments are uplifted with modern facilities. Yarn must be made available to the handloom industry at economic prices. The explosion of the unemployment problem, especially of the educated youth of Kerala, must be taken up as a national responsibility and solved on a war footing.

With these words, I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

SHRI UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I consider it a great privilege to have joined this House in the wake of a mass upsurge in favour of the forces of socialism, democracy and secularism. This cannot be wished away by shouting of jute barons like Shri Ramnath Goenka, or by the sonorous eloquence of leaders like Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee or by fading Maharajis in anger. This is a fact they will have to be concerned about in the year to come because this country has changed its destiny, not through chemicalisation but through the votes of the peasantry. Shri Vajpayee, Shri Goenka and the Maharajis may take note of this.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok, who fertilized the Indian political scene with his theories of Indianisation, is now trying to chemicalise our democracy. But we are not very much enamoured of this kind of chemicalisation. We are interested more in development of the fertiliser industry.

16 hrs.

The complex problems of our economy and re-structuring of Indian society can hardly be stated in a Presidential Address which is rather limited in scope. The scope of the Presidential Address was misunderstood when some people here referred yesterday to the absence of the word 'socialism' in the Address. The absence of the word 'socialism' does not mean that this Government is not going to carry forward a socialist programme to which our party is pledged.

Slogans can generate a lot of heat ; they can probably also mislead people but slogans alone do not bring about a socialist society. What is important is the right political perspective, the perspective on problems of economy, and the perspective on property relations ; and all this fundamentally matters when we think about restructuring our society.

Our problems are complex and unique in many respects. For example, even if we compare ourselves to the underdeveloped countries or, rather to use a better word, developing countries, we can see that in Latin America and Africa they do not have the pressure of population which we experience in this country. Our agriculture is not dependent on an abundant rainfall as in South-East Asia where they have a food surplus as a result. We do not have the great natural resources of the Middle East through which their balance of payments problems are eased. So, our problems are fundamentally different and will have to be approached from a different angle.

The problem of our national reconstruction is a great challenge and I am absolutely confident and our party is confident that this could be achieved only through a peaceful revolution, a revolution of fundamental change, which has been initiated in this country from the days of bank nationalisation two years ago under the leadership of Mrs. Gandhi.

While I welcome the positive aspects of the "green revolution" and the immense possibilities that it offers, we are really worried about the social tensions it has generated in the villages. I know that many Members are possibly aware that even in a US AID study made by a distinguished scholar, Francine Frankel, these social tensions and the problem generated by the green revolution have been noticed and brought to the fore.

The problem of the landless is a fundamental problem in our agrarian economy. We cannot escape it by merely mouthing

slogans of green revolution which some of our bureaucrats in the Agriculture Ministry are wont to do. We will have to fundamentally change the whole approach lest these landless should erupt into a defiant challenge and force a great problem of social tension in the future.

There are many aspects also like the conflict between the irrigated areas and the non-irrigated areas, between the cash crops and the cereal crops and so on, which I do not intend to touch here because the time which has been given to me is very limited.

Industrial growth similarly is faced with hard choices of technology, managerial resources and social costs. The problem of social costs in our industrial development should never be forgotten. But that is often done by the bureaucrats who have been trained in a different way. While the growth of public sector has alone—I would repeat, alone enabled this country to move forward and reach the present level of industrial advancement, the concept of management needs to undergo drastic changes. Our whole conceptual framework will have to be changed. We shall have to pay serious attention to the problems of management and management resources. A lot of money is spent by the exchequer to train managerial talent in this country but what is actually happening is—particularly I refer to the institutes at Ahmedabad and Calcutta—where we are spending lot of taxpayers' money, it is very disgusting that they actually turn out managers only for the private industry. We shall have to think seriously about this problem of managerial trainees because that is fundamentally a problem which concerns future of our economy. This problem is intimately related to the Problem of a committed civil service also. I wonder why we cannot send even some of our senior Secretaries back to their districts once in six years or so, so that they will come closer to the hard realities of our social existence.

Since you have limited my time, Sir, before I sit down I would again repeat what I said earlier that the President's Address is not a horoscope of the country or anything of that kind. This does not reveal

[Shri Unnikrishnan]

the socialist intentions of the Government. It is only a tentative chronicle of what we intend to do during the next few months and weeks.

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मे दूसरी चीजों पर बात करना चाहता था पर अभी हमारे तेलंगाना प्रजा समिति के लीडर, ने जो तेलंगाना के बारे में बात की है उस का मैं जवाब देना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा कि उन को जनता का बहुमत प्राप्त हुआ है। यह बहुमत बहुत घोखा देने वाला होता है। 1952 में तेलंगाना में कम्युनिस्ट 90 प्रतिशत सीट हासिल किए थे, 1957 में आकर 40 प्रतिशत हो गए, 1962 से आकर 10 प्रतिशत हो गए और अब 6 प्रतिशत पर आ गए हैं। इसी तरह से दिल्ली में गुजिस्ता चुनाव में जनसंघ ने 7 में से 6 सीटें हासिल की थी जब कि इस बार के चुनाव में एक भी सीट उन को नहीं मिली। इसी प्रकार बम्बई में शिव सेना ने पहले बहुत सी सीटें जीती थी, अब की बार उस का नानामोनिंशा बम्बई में नहीं है।

SHRI S. B. GIRI : This is a wrong information about Bombay ..(Interruptions). He is misleading the House.

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : मैं तेलंगाना प्रजा समिति की ही हिस्ट्री बताना चाहता हूँ। एक एलक्शन में इन का 25 हजार वोट का लीड आया है, दूसरे में 17 हजार का लीड आया है। अब तीसरा जिला इन के हाथ से निकल गया जिस से कि मैं आया हूँ। बाकी किसी को 4 हजार, किसी को 5 हजार किसी को 6 हजार का लीड मिला है। अब इस को कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी के हिसाब से देखा जाय तो कितना पड़ेगा ?

SHRI S. B. GIRI (Warangal) : On a point of order, Sir. He should give the facts correctly. He should not mislead the

House. He should know that I have won with 90,000 votes in spite of the corrupt practices indulged in by the ruling party. I must say that. Don't say, 5000 votes; don't mislead the House.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : The M.P. from Nalgonda is sitting here. He has got only 500 votes lead. The M.P. from Karim Ganj has got only 10,000 votes lead. Should I give you more figures ? I have won by 60,000 votes, leading in every constituency. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI S. B. GIRI : I rise on a point of order.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has made certain statements. You have refused that. Although it is not quite in order for any Member to interrupt in this way, I have allowed and that has gone on record. That is enough.

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी मैं एक चीज और बताना चाहता हूँ। यह जो इन को थोड़ी बहुत सीटें मिली है वह इस वजह से मिली है कि डा० चेन्ना रेड्डी जो पहले यहाँ के मिनिस्टर रह चुके हैं एलक्शन से पहले आ कर इंदिरा जी से उन्होंने बात की और वहाँ यह बताया कि इंदिरा गांधी हमारे ऊपर पूरा विश्वास रखती है और हम भी उन्हीं को वोट डलवाना चाहते हैं। इस प्रकार का प्रोपेगंडा किया है इसी वजह से थोड़े बहुत वोट इन को आए है। और दूसरा कारण यह है.... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak) : The hon. Member cannot indulge in this type of propaganda..... (Interruptions)

SHRI S. B. GIRI : There was decency in what our leader spoke.

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब डा० मेलकोटे बोल रहे थे तो मैं ने एक बात नहीं कही और अब जब मैं अपनी बात रख रहा हूँ तो यह बीच में शोर क्यों मचा रहे हैं ? आप देखिए तेलंगाना का जो आंदोलन शुरू

हुआ है जो तेलगू नहीं जानने वाले हैदराबाद के लोग हैं... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Sir, is it proper for an hon. Member to speak like this? (Interruptions). It is I who started it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order please. At the time when Dr. Melkote spoke on behalf of your Group, nobody interrupted...

SHRI S. B. GIRI : Sir, we have no objection to his telling facts, but, let him not mislead the House.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajmandgaon) The hon. Member should be given more time because of these interruptions. He is giving the correct picture.

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा : ये हम को क्या डराते हैं, हम डरते नहीं हैं। हम ने एक-एक बून्द खून दे कर अपने स्टेट की एकता को बनाये रखा है। हम इन लोगों से डरते नहीं हैं.....

श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव : क्या हम एकता नहीं रख सकते हैं।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा : इन लोगों ने वहाँ लोगों का खून बहाया है।

श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव : इस तरह से हम को भुकाया नहीं जा सकता।

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA : Shame on you. तुम गद्गार हो, हम को डराते हो, हम डरनेवाले नहीं हैं।.....

श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव : हम इलैक्शन लड़ कर भाये हैं.....

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: Nobody can shout us down in this House ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would request the hon Members to be patient and not interrupt. This is not the way the debate should be conducted...(Interruption)

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: Are you threatening us ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would request the hon. lady Member to give us a touch of the feminine charm because ... (Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : *

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA : The total vote for integration is more than for separation.

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक एक नाम बताना चाहता हूँ। डा० मालकोटे खुद मैसूर के हैं, वह मैसूर में जा कर एक्ककगटिक की मांग करते हैं और तेलगाना में जा कर तेलगाना की मांग करते हैं। उन के भाई मैसूर में एक्ककगटिक की मांग करते हैं। (व्यवधान).....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would request the hon. Members to remember and maintain the dignity of the House. You put your points but shouting across from one side to another does not help anybody.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : She is shouting.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are a gentleman. You should show a little more chivalry and she is a lady and she should lend more of the feminine touch.

SHRI S. B. GIRI : Sir, I rise on a point of order.

SHRI SATYANARAYANA (Parvathipuram) : How can he make an allegation against anybody who is not there ?

SHRI S. B. GIRI : Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let me hear the point of order (*Interruptions*) I am on my legs Order please You can make a point of order I will listen to your point of order. But it is not a point of order, I will request you not to repeat, because point of order is becoming point of disorder.

SHRI S. B. GIRI : Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my point of order is this The hon. Member, Shri M. R. Gopal Reddy referred to our leader, Dr. Melkote who is a Member not only for this term, but also for the last 15 years he was continuously being elected from the Telangana region.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is the point of order ?

SHRI S. B. GIRI : I am coming to that. Therefore, he should not be termed as a Karnataka He is a Telangana man It should not be mentioned that he is a Karnataka man

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order please You are a new Member The present item before the House is the President's Address Now, he has made certain statements, you have refuted them, that ought to be enough. This is not a point of order.

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मैंने इन लोगों के बारे में बोला था। अब डा० चन्ना रेड्डी के बारे में सुनिये—सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने उन कि पार्लियामेंट की मेम्बरशिप को खत्म कर दिया था, क्योंकि उन के खिलाफ कुछ करंट प्रेक्टिसिज थी, यहा से जाने के बाद ही उन्होंने वहा तेलंगाना की भाग को शुरू किया.....(अवधान).....

SHRI S. B. GIRI : This is irrelevant. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Kindly conclude now.

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय..... (अवधान)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I urge upon Members from Andhra and Telangana.... (*Interruptions*)

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा : बान्ध नहीं, हम भी तेलंगाना है। तेलंगाना कहिये।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am talking of Telangana area Now, Mr Krishna Menon.

SHRI KRISHNA MENON (Trivandrum) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are debating the President's Address One of the phrases that have gone round in Parliament and in this country—and I suppose, the rest of the world—is, what is called, the new look And you look at this Address and you find no new look But, that, by itself, is not a conclusive criticism I do not hold to the view that the President's Address must refer to everything It is customary in Parliament, it is necessary for the purpose of legislation, to know the orientation of Government Plattitudes, plethorisms and purposelessness will not make it

But, I am not prepared to say that the Government have neither good intentions nor are they devoid of hope.

I want to look at facts as they are, to which I want to confine myself in this short time you will give me.

This Address neither reflects an ebullition that must come out of a very successful party—no more successful than parties in the past,—or the favour that must come out of the determination to do something, or the determination that must come out of promises solemnly given So far as the subject-matter of my observations is concerned, I think perhaps it would be helpful if I outline the points that I am going to talk about. I want to refer to unemployment and the abolition of poverty to which Shri Y. B. Chavan referred even after the Address, the question of rising prices, the problem of East Bengal and the bankruptcy of our foreign policy, in addition to a few matters relating to my own constituency.

We do not look merely at this Address. Then, what can we look at? We can look at the election promises, but they are as vague and as general as anything else, and everybody can find everything in them. But when we look at the performance in the last few days, we heard the Finance Minister telling us that the rupee was as strong as ever. Who is to believe it? Then, he says that he will abolish poverty. Even the richest country in the world has not abolished poverty. In any case, it cannot be abolished by mere phraseology.

Then, we had another bit of performance by the very able Minister of Foreign Trade. The only thing that is foreign about it is that his ideas are not relevant to the purposes before him and so, his policy of foreign trade is just a reflection of those ideas. Any attempt at reform and any attempt at social services that try to ambulance this process will only create further economic evils, as in the case of social security in America where each year, the number of unemployed and the number of the poor go up from 30 million to 40 million and it is 43 million this year, because in relieving poverty, at the same time, you are financing the monopolists. That is what the hon. Minister of Foreign Trade does in his foreign trade. There is nothing new there also.

Looking at the problem of unemployment, there are no figures of unemployment available. I do not quarrel with that; perhaps, it is as well not to quarrel with it. But looking at the analysis of the Planning Commission, and basing our projections thereon, there are probably 20 million people in this country who are fully unemployed; then, there are probably about some 40 million who are nominally employed, that is to say, employed for four or five days in a month; then, there are probably about 30 per cent of our population whose unemployment is disguised. But, being temperamentally conservative, let me confine myself to the conservative figures. Look at the 20 million fully unemployed. That means that in the course of the life of this Parliament, assuming that this population remains static, we would have to find employment for about

5 million people a year. That is on the assumption that the population remains static. But then, the addition to the population is at the rate of 5.7 million every year, according to the projections of the Planning Commission. So, in round figures, this Government and this country has to provide new employment for 10 million people just in order to keep even, not to talk of making any improvements.

Now, what is the prospect in this matter? We know promises have been made during the elections. I vaguely remember them. After all, one does not remember everyone of them, because it is sickening for the mind to do so. But I have heard some of the Members and the Government as a whole speaking about providing a million jobs every year. That makes 5 million jobs during five years. Still, we find that we have to provide 45 million jobs more to make up for 50 million. The more recent figure is 1000 jobs in a district. I believe there are 315 districts or so. Taking it as 350 in round figures, that makes 350,000 jobs. Still we are far far away from where we should be. So, the vastness of the problem is there. As Members of Parliament and as citizens of a democracy, we cannot afford to regard this merely as a responsibility of the Government. Our function is not merely to criticize them nor to say that only 44 per cent have voted them. We live in a parliamentary system, and in a Parliamentary system if 44 per cent claim to have 75 per cent majority, then that is the end of it. It is no use wailing about it. These are merely figures. They cannot be tackled by what is called a crash plan.

I regret very much that the Finance Minister tried to make this House feel that every thing was all right by saying that he has provided Rs. 50 crores for a crash plan. I am not going into the quantum of this Rs. 50 crores. This sum of Rs. 50 crores is supposed to come from outside the Plan. But what are the resources outside the Plan? The Plan itself has no resources. We are talking about Rs. 50 crores which we are going to get from somewhere else. I think it has no relevance whatsoever to the problem we have to tackle, of trying to provide employment to 10 million unemp-

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loyed a year as things stand at present, that is to say, statistically speaking

Therefore, the Rs. 50 crores should not be outside the Plan. It does not mean when you say it is outside the Plan Even what is inside the Plan is not provided for. It is all in paper and figures. It has to come from some other country or by deficit financing which means putting the Nasik Press to overtime or something of that kind, and heavy taxation in order to keep up the balance or value of money.

So, if we are to deal with the unemployment problem in the way it should be dealt with, it is not sufficient for us to merely criticise some of our plans or to say that there must be a refinery in every State or that there should be steel mill in every State or things of that kind. We have to deal with the problem in perspective over a period of 10-15 years. Government policy must be placed before us whereby we should know what number of people would be absorbed in which way, what are the plans and the main projects that would come into operation to achieve that objective. The river system of India, the water-ways in every State, remain to be connected. The mineral ores of the country are shipped out and not used indigenously. Then the vast wealth of the sea is untapped. No Fisherman can get out of my constituency more than two miles without risking his life, in these days of mechanical power! One can multiply instances.

So if the Government is producing a plan, it has to see what will be done in five years in order to dovetail into the programme what is envisaged in the following years, so that we know what arrears are there, what projects are undertaken and how much of the unemployment is liquidated. This kind of perspective planning, as it used to be called, is the only way whereby we can see not the end of the unemployment problem but can seriously tackle it.

That takes us to the question of resources to be found. The resources to be found cannot come out of mere deficit financing or by borrowing from the counterpart funds

of the US PL-480, which has added further to our bankruptcy, with which I propose to deal a little later if I have the time and if members are not offended. These resources have to be found by naming those who are to contribute. Private industry, which continue and will continue to survive in the mixed economy, has to make its own contribution. They should be told what their share in this is. That should be found by taxes.

This morning a most astounding statement was made that the Supreme Court decision in the Golaknath case or some other case is preventing Government from resorting to this taxation. This is a sheer misstatement of fact, because the courts of law do not touch taxation, they deal only with the right of eminent domain, which is another sector of activity. Therefore, such a statement is merely an alibi or is based on lack of knowledge.

I have dealt with the private sector. Then come the banks and other allied concerns, the Insurance Corporation and so on. They should be told of their share of contribution to find these resources. So far as the banks are concerned, they had been nationalised 1-1/2 years ago. But if the truth were to be told, nationalisation has not added anything to increase in deposits, largely due to the political and other circumstances that followed.

Similarly, the institutions of public investment like the various corporations we have—their share also should be mentioned. Then comes the share of the public, which is what is called small savings.

These are the resources of resources which have equally to be projected if we are thinking of translating into reality slogans such as abolition of poverty, full employment, fuller employment leading to full employment and so on. If these have any reality, we should see the picture in this way. It is possible to tighten one's belt, even to undergo starvation, for the majority of the people, if there is any hope of their having food the next day. But if poverty leads to greater poverty, if poverty leads to widening of the gap between

the rich and the poor--which is the cause of poverty; otherwise, there should be no poverty in a rich country like the United States of America --- we will be going backwards. That is my submission on unemployment.

Then coming to the question of prices, the welfare of the country, the prosperity of the people if this limited sphere, has to be measured by the quantum of availability of goods and Services. Availability of goods and Services is determined on the one hand by the largeness of production and on the other by the capacity of the people to obtain them which is called purchasing power. In our country both these are absent at present and unless the purchasing power of the people grows even as a result of the green revolution if there is one, of which I will speak in a moment, the products of this affluence will not reflect the prosperity of the people. I will make it as brief as possible because it is not a speech on the Budget.

Then we come to the question of the relation of prices to the policies of the past and the present. Prices rose in this country in ten years from 1952 to 1962 by 30 points. Taking 1950 as 100, it went upto 130 in ten years. From 1963 to 1969, in six years, it went upto 179 or somethings like that and it is continuously rising. I want to say that these index figures do not give the reality so far as the Prices are concerned.

These are the two points I want to make in relation to this. The unemployment problem can be tackled only in this way and not by accepting it as though it is inevitable, as though it cannot be dealt with.

So far as East Bengal is concerned, I do not want to repeat what has been said. I do not want to purvey what appears in the newspapers, but I want to say with all the emphasis at my command that our Government and our country is making a grave mistake by not recognising the revolutionary regime in East Bengal irrespective of our ability, not on the ground of sentiment, not even on the ground of humanitarianism but even on the ground of self-interest. If war goes on for two or three weeks in East Bengal and Pakistan has a mighty force on our border -- it will take only seven days for

them to reach the harbour. it will be a threate to our own national security. I would like the Prime Minister to tell us what is holding her back. Are we waiting for the first person to recognise them? Somebody must be the first person.

This is a not matter of law and order, this is not a matter of quelling a few riots, this is not a matter of communal tension. This is a national revolution. The neo-colonialism practised by West Pakistan over an under-developed people, by a foreign army, a foreign civil service, a foreign apparatus conditioned by the assistance of imperialist powers, with all the weapons at their command, has placed the people of East Bengal under tutelage against their wishes in the last 24 years. you know about the elections and so on. So, the situation in East Bengal is unique.

If this country does not take note of this and take the risk of recognising them, then all that will happen is the misery of East Bengal. This morning the newspapers talked about napalm bomb. If there is war there will be napalm bombs, CND weapons and worse, there may be all kinds of weapons.

Therefore, the recognition of the State is a matter, from a practical point of view, of our self-interest, of necessity for our survival. If you have a very large army that is fighting right across our borders, below Assam on our side in this Bengal itself, this country cannot regard any part of it or separate. Somebody said it is only my toe, but the toe is a part of the body If anybody stands on my toe, it does not hurt the toe alone, it hurts elsewhere also.

Therefore, there is no excuse whatsoever, neither from the moral approach, nor from the political approach nor from the approach of self-interest, nor from the points of view of international law. An administration capable of performing its obligations like Pakistan is committing mass genocide in this area and trying to exterminate the population, and we on this side can't look on in silence. If we try to assist them *sub rosa*, we will make ourselves ineffective on the one hand and on the other may be despised in the world.

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If the regime were recognised, then any assistance we would give would be right. There would be no premium on the smuggler as such

I am not for a moment saying that we should lead our armies to conquer as we did in Kashmir when the Pakistani army invaded what is our legal territory. This morning, if I am not in error, it was said that a place called Hunza is in Pakistan. Hunza is part of the territory of India. If any Minister in this House says even inadvertently that it is part of Pakistani territory, then we are making an act of surrender.

So far as East Bengal is concerned, I make no reservations in this matter, with every hour, every day we are adding to the dangers to our country. Taking the other side of it, we are converting East Bengal willy-nilly into another Vietnam, with promise of foreign intervention. The British Government have already stated this morning that they cannot sit quiet, they would assist Pakistan. Of course when the British Government comes in it cannot be without the consent and knowledge of others. It need not be mentioned. Therefore, we are on the one hand inviting mass concentration of troops on one side of our border and prompting the chance of foreign intervention as in Vietnam and on the other hand we are furthering the period in which terror, atrocities, genocide take place. We are, therefore, not only to recognise this, but we have also to invoke the Genocide Convention and insist upon humanitarian assistance going to the people, in the first instance. We should not put any restriction on our people to give any assistance whatsoever. I have no doubt that the Government as a whole is in sympathy with the people there but either because of the past there or the lack of recognition of the entirely new situation is not acting as it should. A country far away has been demanding for years certain things. Now these had been elections and the issues were referred to the people. 93 or 97 per cent of the population have asked for their own Government. I do not want to speak more about it, there are other opportunities.

Now I come to the last point regarding foreign policy. All I can say is that in the President's Address there is a repetition of the mantra about non alignment and nobody understands except those who write it what it means. Any way it reflects the bankruptcy of our country's foreign policy. This country has an obligation to recognise Governments from whom it borrows economic assistance, from whom it seeks assistance.

There is no word about recognition of the German Democratic Republic. There is no word about recognition of the Government of North Vietnam or of the people's Government in South Vietnam. These are all established Governments and are enjoying stability. If we are to go in for recognition only after everybody else had done, we would have to wait for Mr Brandt to recognise the German Democratic Republic and this would be a pretty spectacle. This is a grave omission and this shows weakness or lack of understanding on the part of Government about the foreign policy issues. I do not want to go into it any more except to refer to the sphere of activities in Indo-China and to a lesser extent in the Middle East and the West Asia. In Indo-China for the last five or six years this country and its representatives have been mute witnesses of horror, there is nothing more shameful that can go down in history. We are there to supervise peace. We are supervising atrocities. It is very wrong for us to say in Vietnam that all foreign troops should withdraw, meaning thereby that the Vietnamese must withdraw from their own country. Where should they withdraw? The foreign troops there are the American troops. 230 million of them are waging a war on an unarmed people and they are spending every year 30 million dollars for the annihilation of everything that man holds dear.

There are vast areas of our country which require immediate attention. Taking the part of India which I represent at the moment, there is need to develop communications. Any attempt to solve the problem of the unemployed by the creation of what is called unproductive works, digging up sand from one place and putting it in another place, will not solve any of our problems. There is need for better com-

munications. And speaking about the rivers, Government have got plans before them for a long time now for connecting up the entire river system of India. There is no reason why manpower cannot do it. After all, the Burma road was built by hand and there is no reason why this could not be done. I was a member of the Government when the Rajasthan Canal was planned. And the Ministry of Defence at that time gave considerable assistance in order that it should be finished within three years. It is fifteen years now and they are pushing it from pillar to post from the State Government to the Central Government and from the Central Government to the Rajasthan Government and so on.

This takes me again to the President's address also. This President's Address does not make any mention of the imperative necessity of decentralisation—government nearer the people, whether panchayat or a municipality or a State Government or a conglomeration of States—zones or whatever they are—they should be progressively nearer the people in certain matters where the Central Government should be. At the same time, no decentralisation is possible or will survive in a country like ours with large diversities and in a broad sense, a federal system, without simultaneous centralisation. These two things go together. But you cannot assert central authority, you cannot hope to improve matters about health where there is considerable unemployment even with the doctors we have, where disease is spreading today, and has spread mose,—not only venereal disease but other kinds of infectious diseases in this country—and it at its highest point. Even the Health Minister does not know about it. I do not want to go into the details. But they go about in a way, of trying to amalgamate hospitals, good ones with the bad, spoiling the good ones and then making the bad ones worse. Under the token of health services no one gets any relief.

I therefore say that the time is past for any Government with any sense of responsibility to come here after 23 years of Independence—a great deal has been spent on construction after 1962 or so until the newer phase started—and say there is a pilot

project in order to find out whether there is unemployment. I do not want a definition of unemployment, nor do I want a definition of socialism. There is no one in this House who can define them. All I want to know is that socialism means it must have a full definition, that before a few people get everything that makes life happy and comfortable, the majority in our entire population must have a few things that make life worth living.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI KRISHNA MENON: Therefore I say that the President must receive thanks which is customary, but the Government may receive no thanks if they do not fulfil the promises made not in the elections but the expectations of the people.

I want to conclude by saying this is not a party matter. This is our country, good, bad or indifferent, we remain here. Among those young people, there are those who spoke from the nursery. I speak from the pinjrapole. Whether you are young, old or middle-aged, men or women, this is our land, and these developments must come here.

We are in a position where the bulk of our currency is held in foreign hands, 1,000 million dollars worth of rupees are held in American hands, and I am quite told that you could exchange dollars for a higher price. Here what happens? The other day, in this House, the Finance Minister said that the value of the rupee is sound. I began to be apprehensive. That is to say, it is a presage to say that it is not sound and therefore we must make it sound by devaluation. I remember five years ago in this House they swore by every God they knew that there would be no devaluation, and 10 days afterwards it followed and they said, "We could not help it because the World Bank forced us. If you do not listen to bankers you will have to change your bankers. That is all." 1,000 million dollars worth of rupees are held in foreign hands, and how do you expect to maintain your prices or the value of your money? What influence will you use in the International Monetary Fund in order to prevent powerful countries maintaining the price of gold internationally so low as to make this

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country a den for 'mugging and a general anarchy of this kind ?

Thank you ; I would have told you but it is not necessary.

श्री सुधाकर पंडि (चन्दौली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चन्दौली, बाराणसी से आया हूँ। उस क्षेत्र से आया हूँ जहाँ पर काशीनरेश हैं और श्री रामनाथ गोयनका से छोटे साहूकार भी नहीं हैं। साथ ही उन सब की कृपा से नहीं आया हूँ। पंडित कमला पति त्रिपाठी और श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की कृपा तो हो सकती है किन्तु किसी सेठ साहूकार की कृपा मेरे ऊपर नहीं रही है, न किसी राजा महाराजा की कृपा है। मेरा क्षेत्र वह क्षेत्र है जहाँ पर श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जैसे त्यागभूति पैदा हुए, जहाँ पंडित कमला पति त्रिपाठी जैसे मात्स्यिक व्यक्ति हैं, साथ ही जहाँ के भोगवादी परम्परा, और सत्तावादी संवदी परम्परा के आचार्य श्री टी एन मिह भी हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में संक्षेप में बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं और वे सारी की सारी बातें जिन का हमने चुनावों में वादा किया था, इस में आ गई हैं। किन्तु एक बात की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकषित करना चाहता हूँ और वह है भाषा, साहित्य और संस्कृति की बात। वह बात इस में नहीं कही गई है। किसी मेरे मित्र ने कहा कि इस में समाजवाद की बात नहीं है। लेकिन समतावाद की बात इस अभिभाषण में है, इसको मैंने ध्यान से पढ़ा है। किन्तु भाषा साहित्य और संस्कृति की बात इसके बीच में नहीं है। जिस भाषा में हमने मत मांगे, उस भाषा की जहाँ न हो, उसके उन्नयन की बात न हो, तो संशोधन नहीं हो सकता है। साथ ही साथ यदि समाजवाद की स्थापना होनी है तो समाजवाद की

कोई न कोई संस्कृति होगी। राव साहब मुझ क्षमाकरें यह कहने के लिए कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय सांस्कृतिक कार्यों के सम्बन्ध में स्वतन्त्रता के बाद से ही राड़ की खेती रहा है। आज शिक्षा मंत्री डा राव नहीं हैं। किन्तु उनका भाषणा पढ़ने के बाद मालूम होता है कि यदि उन्होंने पहले ही ऐसा सोचा होता तो शायद देश का अधिक कल्याण होता। मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि बहुत से कल कारखाने खोले जायेंगे। लेकिन आदमी बनाने के भी कारखाने खोले जायें और जब लोग मंत्री न रहे तो उन्हें उस पाठशाला में पढ़ने के लिए भेज दिया जाए ताकि मन्त्रित्व काल में वे ठोक से चीजों के ऊपर ध्यान दे सकें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत सरकार ने नाटक, संगीत आदि अकादमियों की स्थापना की है। अब उसकी जाँच के लिए एक समिति बानई गई है। लेकिन आज स्थिति यह है कि उन जाँच समिति पर जितना खर्च हो चुका है, उतना शायद उसका साल भर का बजट भी नहीं है। ऐसी सस्यायें जिन को समाजवादी देश की संस्कृतिक सस्यायें नहीं कहा जा सकता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कला, साहित्य और संस्कृति के क्षेत्र में अधिक से अधिक योगदान किया जाए। इसके लिए यह आवश्यक है कि समाजवादी सरकार भाषा, साहित्य और संस्कृति के सम्बन्ध में अपनी राष्ट्रीय नीति घोषित करे। अभी तक उसकी कोई नीति नहीं रही है विशेषकर कला और संस्कृति के सम्बन्ध में।

16.45 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE in the Chair]

भावनात्मक एकता की बात बार बार कही जाती है और यह भी कहा जाता है कि भावनात्मक एकता देश में स्थापित है किन्तु उसके जो सूत्र रहे हैं वे धूमिल पड़ रहे हैं और नए सूत्र स्थापित हो रहे हैं। उन में समाज-

बादी संस्कृति का सम्यक् समायोजन न होने के कारण जो तत्त्व प्रस्फुटित होने चाहिए, नहीं हो पा रहे हैं और जो चेतना जगनी चाहिए, वह नहीं जग पा रही है। मैं विशेष रूप से निवेदन करूंगा कि सांस्कृतिक पुनर्जागरण के बिना नए समाज की रचना नहीं हो सकती और सांस्कृतिक पुनर्जागरण के मूल में लोक मंगल का स्थान निश्चय ही होगा जिस में जनता के मंगल की बात ही होगी। हमें उन सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों की प्राप्ति नहीं जाना चाहिए, जिन सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों से देश का हाना होना है, चाहे विदेशों में उसका फलित ही अधिक सम्मान क्यों न हो।

मैं काशी राज्य के गुरु घराने में आया हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि शीघ्र से श्रीधर राजाओं की मान्यता समाप्त हो। किन्तु उन राजाओं ने जनता के लिए कुछ सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक कार्य करने से इंकार, कुछ ने उसको संरक्षण दे रखा है। उसके मुचालू गचालन एवं प्रवर्द्धन के लिए व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए और जो राजकीय व्यवस्था ही वह ऐसी प्रभोज्य होनी चाहिए जैसी व्यवस्था उनके राजाओं के समय में भी नहीं थी।

उदाहरण के लिए राम नगर की लीला की मैं चर्चा करूंगा। हजारों व्यक्तित्व जाकर राम लीला देखने हैं और उससे अपने जीवन का स्फूर्ति करने हैं। इसके साथ ही उनके पास महान पुस्तकों का संग्रह है। मध्यकाल का हमारा सारा ज्ञान उनके पुस्तकालयों में मिमटा हुआ है। यदि उन पुस्तकालयों को सरकार नहीं ले लेती है और उनके संरक्षण की उचित व्यवस्था नहीं करती है तो अरबों रुपये की देश की सम्पत्ति बाहर चली जाएगी और उसका दुष्परिणाम यह होगा कि मध्यकाल का सारा हमारा ज्ञान, विज्ञान और कला की निधि समाप्त हो जाएगी और विदेशों में चला

जाएगा। इस लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि राजाओं की मान्यता समाप्त करने के साथ ही साथ इसके पुस्तकालयों पर तथा उनके संग्रहालयों में जो दुर्लभ चीज रखी हुई है उन्हें भी सरकार ले ले उचित मुद्रावत्ता देकर और कानूनी ढंग से और उनके संरक्षण की व्यवस्था करे।

सभापति साहब, हिन्दी या भारतीय भाषाओं के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने प्रायः कुछ भी नहीं किया है। उग ने जो वादा किया है, वह अभी श्रुत है। यह लज्जा की बात है कि करोड़ों रुपये ग्रन्थ-रचना पर खर्च किये गये और प्राप्ति में बाटे गए। उत्तर प्रदेश से तो अभी तक एक भी ग्रन्थ नहीं आया है। कुछ प्राप्ति से दो चाय ग्रन्थ आये हैं। यह इस आधार पर किया गया कि वाटम-चॉसलर और शिक्षा शास्त्री उन ग्रन्थों की रचना करेंगे। अधिकांश वाटम-चॉसलर धीसिम लिखने के बाद एक भी ग्रन्थ नहीं लिखते हैं, उन्हें कागज का आकार-प्रकार तक मालूम नहीं होता है। यह आश्चर्य की बात है कि उन से हमारे देश के लिए ग्रन्थ-रचना की आशा की जाती है। यह जो अन्धेरेगी मची हुई है, उस को भी दूर करने की और सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

अन्य में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी अगली लड़ाई नीतिवर्णनी में होगी। राजाओं और जमींदारों से हमें लड़ाई लड़नी है। अगर हम नागरिकता से नहीं लड़ते और कार्य व्यवस्था में परिवर्तन नहीं होता, तो एक नहीं एक हजार जनता की रबर और हजारों नेता भी इस देश में परिवर्तन नहीं कर सकते। मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। हिन्दी विश्वकोश की रचना हुई, जिस की प्रशंसा विदेशों में हुई। इतने कम लागत मूल्य पर मसारा में कही भी विश्वकोश की रचना नहीं हुई। दो वर्षों से उस के तीन खंड अनुपलब्ध हैं। प्रधान मंत्री ने

[श्री सुधाकर पट्टि]

सार्वजनिक रूप से कहा कि यह नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा की छोटी माँग है। इस बात को दो ढाई वर्ष हो गये हैं, लेकिन अब तक शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने कुछ नहीं किया है जबकि करोड़ों रुपये अन्य अनावश्यक दूसरे कामों में, कमेटियों की मीटिंगों में खर्च हुए। हम चाहते हैं कि नौकरशाही में यह संघर्ष न हो, बल्कि नौकरशाही का हम प्रकार मुखार हो कि हम जिनकी जल्दी चाहें, जिस रूप में चाहें, उसी रूप में कार्य हो।

राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव रखा गया है, में उस का समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं विरोधी माननीय सदस्यों को बताना चाहता हूँ कि निश्चय ही वह दिन आयेगा, जब यहाँ पर उन की संख्या एक भी नहीं रहेगी। मैं केवल भाषण में ऐसा नहीं कह रहा हूँ, बल्कि हमारे सेवात्मक कार्यों के परिणामस्वरूप ऐसा होगा।

श्री बी० आर० शुक्ल (बहाराङ्ग): माननीय सभापति महोदय, यह देखा जाता है कि जो टीम हार जाती है, उस के खिलाड़ी हमेशा रेफरी पर दोषारोपण किया करते हैं। उसी तरह से यह जो संसद् का पत्रजित दल है, वह अपनी हार को छिपाने के लिए दोष निर्वाचन समीक्षण पर लगाता है। निर्वाचन समीक्षण के प्रति, जो संविधान के अन्तर्गत एक विशिष्ट स्थान रखता है, हमें ऐसे कोई शब्द कहना उचित नहीं है, चाहे वे मराठना के रूप में हो और चाहे भूमना के रूप में। लेकिन चूँकि हम मदन में कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने निर्वाचन प्रणाली और निर्वाचन समीक्षण के अधिकारियों के बारे में शंकाएँ प्रकट की हैं इसलिए यह आवश्यक हो जाता है कि मैं भी इस बारे में अपने विचार आप के सामने रखूँ।

निर्वाचन समीक्षण ने दृढ़ता, निष्पक्षता और कुशलता के साथ इतने विशाल निर्वाचन के काम का सम्पादन किया है, जिस के लिए वह हमारी बधाई और प्रशंसा का पात्र है। इस सम्बन्ध में जिस प्रकार की शंकाएँ की गई हैं, वे निराधार हैं और उन में कोई तथ्य नहीं है।

हम अवसर पर मैं इतना अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ कि निर्वाचन समीक्षण के अन्तर्गत जो अधिकारी है, उन की एक विशेष स्थिति है। निर्वाचन समीक्षण एक स्टेटुटरी बाडी है, जिस का स्थान कांस्टीट्यूशन में दिया गया है। लेकिन अपनी नीतियों और कार्य को चलाते के लिए उस के पास कोई अलग से, स्वतंत्र रूप से, अधिकारी नहीं है। उस का सारा काम जिला अधिकारियों के द्वारा ही सम्पादित होता है। आप जानते हैं कि देश में किसी सूबे में कांग्रेस की सरकार है, तो किसी सूबे में डॉ० एम० के० का शासन है, किसी सूबे में युनाइटेड फ्रंट की सरकार और किसी सूबे में सविद सरकार है। जो लोग निर्वाचन समीक्षण में जिला स्तर और राज्य स्तर पर काम करते हैं, वे तत्कालीन मन्त्रालय दल से प्रभावित न हो, यह सोचना असम्भव है। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि इन की एक इंडिपेंडेंट बाडी हो जो कि इन की नीतियों को कार्यान्वित कर सके जिस से शंकाएँ मिट सकें।

दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने कहा की 23 वर्ष से तो हम कह रहे हैं कि गरीबी दूर हो, बेकारी दूर हो, तो आज इस में नई बात क्या हुई? क्यों गरीबी दूर नहीं हुई? इस का कारण यह है कि हमारा जो यह पूँजीपति वर्ग है यह कांग्रेस के अंदर घुसा हुआ था। ऊपर में जवाहर लाल जी की समाजवाद की नीतियों का समर्थन ये लोग किया करते थे छाल इंडीया कांग्रेस समेटी

के जलमों में लेकिन अन्दर ही अन्दर यह समाजवाद में धुन की तरह से लगे हुए थे। इसलिए समाजवाद के ऊपर आधारित नीतियों के अनुसार चलने वाली जो पब्लिक अडरटेकिंग थी उन से जनता को वह लाभ नहीं हो सके जो कि अन्वया होने चाहिये थे। इसलिए पब्लिक अडरटेकिंग सफल नहीं हुई। अब विशेषता इस चुनाव में यह रही है कि गरीबी हटाओ, बेकारी हटाओ, इस प्रश्न को गम्भीर रूप से निर्वाचन में रखा गया है और मतोष की बात यह है कि जो लोग धुन की तरह से समाजवादी नीतियों को हराने में और यज्ञ के मेक्रेटरिग्ट के बड़े बड़े अधिकारियों से मिल कर लालच और परमिट बनवा कर के उस की नीतियों को हमारा पराजित करने की चाल में लग चुके हैं, आज वह पराजित हो चुके हैं और कांग्रेस आज हमें जोरदार दलों में मुक्त हो गई है, ऐसे कुत्सित स्वार्थ वाले लोगों से मुक्त हो गई है और यद्यपि चेहरे जो आए हैं वह नया इनस्नबल कर आए हैं, नया जोग ले कर आए हैं। यही इस बात की गारंटी है कि गरीबी हटाई जायगी और बेकारी दूर होगी। बप, और अधिक मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA (Uluberia) : Mr. Chairman, while it is told that the Indira Government is upholding democracy in India, in West Bengal we find that the basic principles of democracy are being crushed. Constant conspiracy is made from Delhi to break the U.F. government elected by the people by all means possible to bring Congress in power. Now Congress is coming to power very soon.

Before and after the election, police and CRP had been given absolute power to crush opinion not supporting the Congress policy. Voters were not allowed to vote. Young workers are arrested, tortured and killed and no inquiry even is allowed. Is this the way to defend democracy? We boldly say that you are thus digging the grave of democracy.

From our party we have repeatedly denounced individual terrorism. We have

strongly denounced the inhuman murder of the old patriot, Shri Hemanta Basu, and demanded an inquiry and punishment of the culprit. The police could not arrest the culprits though the local people gave the names. We say it is the ruling class that is imposing violence in West Bengal. You support democracy so long as it helps vested interests to exploit. Whenever you find that democratic norms can no more save the exploiters, you take recourse to all forms of brute force to crush the fighting people, fighting for their land and living wage. You accuse the CPM in West Bengal. We have distributed 7 and a half lakh acres of Government *khas* land and *benami* land to the landless. We have increased wages by Rs. 50 crores a year of the jute workers, tea garden workers, cotton mill workers and engineering workers. For this the CPM is accused of committing violence! We call it our living democratic right to fight for the cause of the toiling people.

17 hrs.

It the Government is really sincere to make *garibi hatao* a reality, a success, Shri-mati Indira Gandhi should greet the peasants and workers of West Bengal and not crush them or kill them by CRP, military and hired *goondas*. But the toiling people justly fighting for their cause and living right can never be crushed by CRP or military. The C. P. M. is the heart and soul of the fighting people and can never be crushed. It is bound to advance and we are advancing in spite of stiff resistance.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL (Khed) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the people of this country have made their choice in the elections. theirs' is a massive mandate for the peaceful change which has to be translated into action. The Government is committed to the pledges given to the people and, therefore, they will have to frame such a programme and policy that poverty and social injustice is removed.

The scheme for rural employment should get priority. When we speak about unemployment, it is not only unemployment

[Shri Anantrao Patil]

amongst the educated. But there is unemployment amongst half-educated and uneducated people in rural areas also. If proper attention is not paid to the unemployment in rural areas, it may take a serious turn. As regards raising the productivity of agriculture, we can raise a land army and give employment to the rural uneducated people. We can provide them work on tanks, minor irrigation projects and roads also. That should be looked into and more attention should be given to this. Immediate attention should be given to the educated youngmen in the country. Though the number of unemployed people in the country is to the tune of 300 lakhs, there are more than 70 lakhs of educated youngmen in the country who are seeking jobs. This young generation in the country has played a very vital and important role during the elections and they are going to make valuable contribution in the coming elections also. We cannot forget them. Their employment problem will have to be looked after and given priority.

When we talk about housing problem, we look only to the metropolitan centres and the urban cities. There is an acute problem or shortage of housing in rural areas also. The Housing problem in the rural areas has not been tackled as yet. The people living in rural areas also need a decent living. So, the housing facilities will have to be extended to the rural areas also. 75 per cent of the people in the country live in villages and nearly 80 per cent of the villagers have got the occupation of agriculture. Agriculture is the biggest industry in the country. But it is most neglected. We talk of giving new technology and water to farmers. But that percentage cannot go beyond 20 per cent. 80 per cent of the land in the country is dry land and the problem of dry farming is very important. So, new technology and supply of water will have to be provided for dry farming or unirrigated land. When people talk of big farmers and irrigated land, dry farming and small farmers are forgotten.

In the States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh for years and years thousands of acres of land are being held by one person. When we talk of socialism, land reforms

can play a vital role in socialism. But there are some States in the country which are not following the policy which has been adopted by the ruling party. In Maharashtra, 20 years back the Tenancy Act and the Ceiling Act were enacted and the policies which we formulated long back have been given effect. So, the other States will have to follow the example of Maharashtra which has enacted these two Acts in the field of land reforms. It is not only land reforms but they are trying to build up an agroindustrial society also by giving more importance to agriculture as well as to small and big industries also. However, if industry and agriculture go hand in hand, then we can achieve socialism as early as possible,

About Elections, the people have played their role. Now, the Government will have to chalk out plans and implement these views the cooperation of the people to see that their poverty is removed. It is not only the people in the country who can do that. When we want people to work in this country, they will have to be informed and educated. Public opinion will have to be formed. But the media of mass communication, the press, which has got the greatest effect on the public opinion is in the hands of particular person. Unless the press try to inform educate the people living in rural areas, I don't think people will be ready to undertake the work which is expected of them. But big business houses that control the press in India come in the way. So, unless they are controlled, I think it will not have any effect on public opinion and the formation of public opinion. These big press people come in the way of our progress. So, the Government must see that this important mass medium is to be utilised for forming public opinion so that people may work for the uplift of the masses and for removal of poverty and for the removal of social injustices.

Before I conclude, Mr. Krishna Menon said that it is very important that we passed a resolution yesterday in this House expressing our solidarity with the people of Bangla Desh. Sir, now the time has come

when we should recognise. Bangal Desh and support the people who are fighting for their democratic rights in their country.

With these words, sir, I support the motion.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR (Panjim): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am standing here to support the Motion of Thanks to the President.

Sir, this House is an expression of relief of the people of India. If we go into the past say, two years back, we can remember the distress of the people of this country caused by uncertainty prevailing every where at that time. The country had gone almost out of control of the established authority. People were wondering what would happen to the country in the course of six months or one year. The life of the common man was in danger. We had many leaders but we seemed to have no leader to save the common man. This country is large with complexities of its problems and no leader could fall from heaven to tackle them. The leader had to emerge from the people and fortunately, the country has that leader today.

The common man now feels himself not only out of danger, but marching towards amelioration of the conditions of his life.

The President's Address could not cover every detail of everything which is going to be done in the course of the next economic year or in the course of the full tenure of this House. It is in a nut shell of what this House contemplates to do. Therefore, much will have to be understood.

It is but natural that we, the Members of this House, feel the absence of concrete reference to a number of things. It is a good thing also. It gives us an opportunity to point them out and say something on them.

Sir, I know that the time is too short at our disposal and many Hon. Members of this House are yet to speak. Therefore, I will not take much time.

Sir, I have to inform this House only of the long-cherished aspirations of the people

of Goa to achieve the status of full State in the Union of India and when I say Goa, I mean, the present Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu.

The people of Goa are used to a particular way of life, and by nature, they are a law-abiding people. They are not used to unnecessary agitations which were carried elsewhere, day in and day out. They did carry on an agitation, a long agitation, which lasted more than 15 years from its beginning and which lasted more than 14 years after the independence of India. It was the struggle for liberation of Goa from the Portuguese rule.

I need not say here anything about the history of liberation of Goa. This House is well aware of that History. Thousands and thousands were arrested, a large number of them were injured and killed, many sentenced to long-term imprisonment, some of them deported to Portuguese Africa and also to Portugal. I was one of those who were deported to Portugal and who lived in Portuguese political exile for about 19 years. At last, Goa was liberated late in 1961, and the long agitation of Goans was over.

After the liberation, the people of Goa left everything to the Government of India and to this House in whom they had full faith. They did not demand anything until this august House—under the leadership of that Great Leader of large vision, late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru,—representative of Mother India, guessed and grasped the feelings of the people of Goa,—her youngest child,—and provided the status of Union Territory.

Many members who belonged to this House then do not belong to it now, but those who belong—and they are on both sides,—will remember that the decision then was taken not by majority or minority, but by unanimity and by overwhelming cheers.

Unfortunately, there were some elements who did not grasp the importance and implications of the provision made by this House, a provision that was an opportunity provided to the people to develop the territory with their own initiative and talent.

The people of Goa had to go through a difficult situation for some years before this

[Shri P. Kakodkar]

House again decided to ascertain the wishes of the people themselves, by means of an Opinion Poll, conducted by the Election Commission.

In this Opinion Poll the people of Goa did not demand anything extraordinary. They only voted for what this House had already provided, namely, the status of Union Territory.

Once the disconcerting voices were calmed down by the Opinion Poll, and the adverse situation was over, the people of Goa have since been waiting to achieve the status of full fledged State in the Union of India, which is their genuine aspiration. And, Sir, again they ask only something which is a logical conclusion of what has taken place so far and which fits in the framework of the policy of the Government of India, declared on the floor of the House sometime ago and of course welcomed and cheered by this House.

It was declared here that it was the policy of the Government of India to see that the Union Territories achieve the status of full State in the Union of India. In this particular case of Goa, there is no going back on the verdict of the people,—revealed through the Opinion Poll and honoured by all concerned.

Therefore, the only alternative left regarding this case is the status of full State.

As a matter of fact, Goa naturally was on the priority list of the Union Territories achieving that status.

Goans are happy that Himachal Pradesh is now a full State, even earlier than Goa. They congratulate the people of that State. They will be happy when the status of full State will be provided to Manipur and Tripura also. As a matter of fact, this has already been assured in this House. But, naturally they will not like to be made to miss further this priority which they long deserved.

The Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu adopted, the other day, a resolution soliciting early legislation of this

House providing the status of full State to that territory. And, the day-before-yesterday, when my colleague, Mr. Sequeira was presenting the common request for Statehood here, a large public meeting at Panjim was demanding the same. People of Goa are aware of the fact that they are in the mind of the Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi as they were in the mind of the late Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. They are equally aware of the fact that they are in the minds of the hon. Members of this House. They naturally expect them to support their genuine aspiration so that it may be satisfied and fulfilled soon. I am sure hon. Members will support it.

With these words I support the Motion of Thanks on President's Address.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar). It is a matter of great disappointment and regret to me that the President's Address does not contain a single word about Telangana, although the agitation has been going on there since the last three years.

I would like to point out that this agitation was started not by any frustrated politicians but by students. Some hon. Member said here that Dr. Chenna Reddy had started this movement. That is absolutely wrong. At that time he was a Central Minister here, and he was at Delhi. This agitation was started in January, 1969 because of so many injustices.

Sir, you know how Andhra Pradesh was formed in 1956. At that time, Jawaharlal Nehru was alive, and he was Prime Minister. At that time also, students had started the agitation, in fact, not only students but even elders and so many others had taken part in it. At that time, Jawaharlal Nehru told us 'Please do not worry about this, we shall see that no injustice is done to you, I am here' and he provided some safeguards. You know the result. You know what happened to those safeguards. We have waited for full 14 years, and yet nothing has happened. After 14 years, this movement was started by the students. It was not started by the elders. The elders were sleeping. The

Andhras had purchased some of the Telengana elders and that was why they were keeping quiet, they were more worried about their own problems and about their own safety, and had been provided some post in the Cabinet or somewhere else. But it was the students who had started this movement. They found that if Andhra Pradesh continued as before, then they would not get any justice. My hon friend Shri Mallikarjun was the leader of this movement, and under him the people had started this agitation. After many months, when they approached us, when approached youngsters like us, we also came out and supported that movement. In February, the youngsters had formed the Praja Samiti. Since then, this agitation has been going on and you know the result.

This problem has been discussed several times in this House, but it has not been solved so far. It is a pity I am sorry to say this. At that time, the Chief Minister said that this movement had been started by frustrated politicians and by urchins, and that the people were not behind it. Events have proved now whether the people have been behind it or not.

Unfortunately, we could not participate in the debate here on East Bengal, because we had been to Hyderabad to attend some important programme there. Otherwise, we would have participated in that debate. There are many similarities in the situation. The East Bengal people want to secede from West Pakistan, but we in the Telengana do not want to secede, but we want to live in India. Otherwise, the problems are the same in both the cases, and the regional feelings, are the same. Government are respecting the feelings, aspirations and wishes of the people of East Pakistan. Why should they not recognise our aspirations also? Instead, they say 'No, no, please do not start any agitation in the States'.

You know that in the agitation, about 350 people were killed by Mr. Brahmananda Reddy, when they could not control with their State police, they were assisted by the Central Reserve Police from here

MR CHAIRMAN : The hon Member is not to take the name of a person who is not here in the House.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI (Shajapur) : He is referring to only the Brahmananda Reddy Government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : May I point out that yesterday, Shri Jyoti Basu's name was taken at least half a dozen times on the other side and things were said which were far from truth, and yet nobody prevented them and nothing happened? why? Therefore, I submit that this House must have the freedom to discuss these matters.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : I am thankful to my hon friend. I only mean the Brahmananda Reddy Government. I was referring to what Brahmananda Reddy Government have done. They requisitioned the services of the CRP which came and killed several people, 350 people were killed. Many thousands have gone to jail, thousands of people were injured, they have lost their limbs. This is the situation. Even after this, the Central Government are not alive to this and are not solving this problem.

Taking this opportunity, I want to warn this House that if this problem is not solved, we are going to start an agitation again an agitation which will be like just in East Pakistan (*interruption*). Whatever may happen, the people are prepared to sacrifice anything. We do not want to secede from India, let no one be under that impression. But we will start an agitation again as we have no alternative to it if the problem is not solved. Do not compel us to do like that.

So, I request all hon members, from all sections, to support us and request Indiraji to concede us a separate Telengana. If when we started this agitation, Nehru had been alive, he would have agreed to a separate Telengana. He formed Andhra Pradesh after the death of one man, Potti Srimulu. But Indiraji, even after being the daughter of Nehru could not solve this, she was not in a position to solve even after the

[Shri M. Satyanarayana Rao]

killing of over 300 people and suffering to many thousand, I do not understand why. Previously she was dependent on Shri Brahma-ananda Reddy. Now that position no longer obtains. Now she is in better position ; she is no afraid of anybody. I hope she will take the situation into consideration and immediately announce the formation of a separate Telengana.

SHRI KARTIK OROAN (Lohardaga) : I was very happy to go through the President's Address in which many things have been attempted be covered.

Sir, today this is not a new Lok Sabha, but a completely changed Lok Sabha in the sense that it has changed the complexion, the party position, everything. This Government was always worried about taking any firm decision. Now it is in a position to take a firm and independent decision on any subject.

The first thing required in a country is that it must have a popular leader and the people must repose their confidence in such a leader. Now this requirement has been taken care of. All the same, the mandate of the people has cast such a heavy and tremendous responsibility on this Government. But they have the ways and means available and they must try to sort out all the problems that have been lingering for such a long time.

In the first place, what we have to do is to make every region feel free from exploitation. Here I would like to draw your attention to Chota Nagpur which is an under-developed area. Several projects have been started there, but from the point of view of what I am using, they are there for name's sake only. They have set up a number of industries such as the HEC, HSL's Bokaro steel plant and so on. But unfortunately, all these projects have nothing to offer to the people of that area. The Government have never been able to stick to the Industrial Policy Resolution. These projects are set up in respective areas to remove regional imbalances. That means the people in that areas are supposed to get

full employment. But it is happening just the other way round. The local people are not getting any employment. I have no grudge against people coming from outside, because senior and highly qualified engineers have to come from outside as these are national projects. But the people of the area must not be led to think that they are refugees in their own homes. They are not getting any jobs. For instance, the Chota Nagpur area has become almost a colony, first of North Bihar and then of outside. The number of people of the area who have got employment in these public sector projects in Chota Nagpur is less than it should be and the representation is alarmingly poor. In fact, it should be more of Chota Nagpur people than of the rest of Bihar and outside, rather than *vice versa*, as is the case today. This existing order must be reserved.

We are losing in all the public sector undertaking. Instead of making a profit of Rs. 500 crores every year we are losing Rs. 500 crores. That means we are losing Rs. 1,000 crores. We have got tremendous potentialities to meet the unemployment position in our country. When thousands of engineers are going unemployed, we have nothing to worry, but the only thing is that we are not taking drastic steps. Let the Government or the Minister in charge of heavy industries tell every Chairman of public undertakings that if he cannot deliver the goods within a couple of years, out he goes.

17.26 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARI *in the Chair*]

The people who have failed in other places are made Chairmen, that is the beauty. Those who have failed in the Food Corporation are considered to be competent enough to become the Chairman of Hindustan Steel. That is the bias in our country and we must set it right.

Today what we should try to do is to remove what may be called the feeling of being neglected, and assure freedom from exploitation. We have seen with our own eyes that linguistic States have been utter a

failure. Telengana will speak for itself. Religious passion has also been a failure. Bangla Desh is an example. Therefore, what is necessary is to make every region free from exploitation, free from linguistic passion. If my voice counts as a Member of Parliament, do not let them have linguistic States, let them grow on vertical and horizontal lines. All areas, whether they are developed or undeveloped, must get full and equal attention from the Government. That is the way to develop the country.

I was surprised to find that there is no mention about tribal welfare in this Address. It is the greater and special responsibility of the President to look after the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and I was shocked to find that there is no mention about them. We do not want to have this distinction made permanent. We want it to be removed. For that we must see that the problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are automatically solved. Within a couple of years the Government should come forward with their honest, good intentions to solve the problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

I once again emphasize that this Government has to devise ways and means to get away from the linguistic and religious passion in such a way that the people feel that this is an India, where there are not Hindus or Muslims but Indians.

श्री लालजी भाई (उदयपुर) : सभापति महोदय, राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में वनवासियों और व्यापारियों की समस्याओं का कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है। पहले में व्यापारियों की समस्या को लेना हूँ। वर्तमान स्थिति में चाहे किसी व्यापारी के पास हज़ारों, लाखों या अरबों रुपये की सम्पत्ति हो, लेकिन उस को उसी के मुनाबिक टैक्स देना पड़ता है और इस प्रकार इस कमर-तोड़ टैक्स से व्यापारी की सारी की सारी पूँजी जा रही है।

दूसरी बात—वनवासियों के लिए अमेरिका

से जितना भी पैसा आता है बाँच बनाने के लिए, नहरे निकालने के लिए, उन के ऊपर खर्च करने के लिए वह एक पैसा उन के ऊपर खर्च नहीं किया जाता। उदाहरण के लिए मैं बताऊँ पक्की सड़क की जगह कच्ची सड़क बनाते हैं, कच्ची सड़क की जगह पगडंडी बनाते हैं और पगडंडी की जगह कुद्व नहीं बनाते। इस तरह से बचा बचाया पैसा सब अपनी जेबों में जा रहा है। तो इस तरह से तो समाजवाद नहीं आया। समाजवाद लाने के लिए दो तत्वों को खत्म करना होगा—बेईमाना और भ्रष्टाचार। बेईमानी और भ्रष्टाचार को खत्म कर के ईमानदारी जब तक नहीं लाई जायगी तब तक समाजवाद नहीं आया। दूसरा उदाहरण मैं रखूँ—हमारे यहाँ राजस्थान में जवाहर नगर नाम से एक नगर बसाया है, प्रधान मंत्री के परम पूज्य पिता जी ने। तो उस में कराड़ों रुपया लगा लेकिन वह खाली दरखन खड़ा है, पत्ता नहीं है वहाँ। यह है समाजवाद का एक उदाहरण। इस तरह से समाजवाद नहीं आया। तीसरा बात में यह कहना चाहूँगा कि हमारे उस इलाक में जमान नहीं है। भूमिहीन किसान ग़रब है। भूमिहीन किसानों का भूमि दी जाय और बिजला दी जाय तो समाजवाद लाने में थोड़ा बहुत असर पड़ सकता है। लेकिन बेईमाना और भ्रष्टाचार यह दोष तत्व है कि मेरा ख्याल है कि यह योजना को सफल नहीं होने देंगे। इस में हम बहुत दुखी हैं। जनता बहुत दुखी है। हमारे २२ विकास के काम में यह तत्व बाधक हुआ है। किस तरह से हटाया जाय और विकास में तेज़ी आए, यह हम सोचना है। नहीं तो मजबूरी का नाम शुक्रिया, कहीं इस तरह से न हों। देश की प्रगति इन दो तत्वों की समाप्ति पर ही निर्भर है अन्यथा हो सकता है कि फिर इस शासन का ही पता न रहे।

SHRI GOTKHINDE (Sangli) : Sir, I rise to support wholeheartedly the motion

[Shri Gotkhinde]

of thanks to the President's Address. The President has rightly stated that a mandate has been given in unmistakable terms and people expect us to bow ourselves to the service of the country. I may say that Delhi's history has witnessed many detournements. This time it saw the so-called king makers, humbled and humiliated. The debacle suffered by the Syndicate Congress is a sad commentary on that Party's leadership. It is interesting to note that all the four 'S' queens of the syndicate have been defeated, I mean that their names begin with S. One of them is Mrs. Sinha, Tarakeshwari, whose defeat has rendered this House less colourful; Mrs. Sarada Mukherjee, Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani and Dr. Sushila Nayar were also defeated; they were all relentless critics of the Prime Minister.

The Jan Sangh was under the belief that its leader would be called upon to form a coalition Government at the Centre, but it also suffered a lamentable defeat. The Swatantra and the SSP have been reduced to single digit parties. It would have been befitting the best parliamentary traditions if the defeat at the polls had been taken sportingly by the Opposition Parties. Instead many lame excuses have been invented.

Many theories are being invented to soothen the severity of the defeat. Theories of chemical defeat, self-marking ink, not voting but cheating, use of money and abuse of governmental machinery, are some of the instances. The Election Commission has rightly denounced some of such charges as bogus, baseless, fantastic and absurd.

I may refer to another instance. The other day, a bundle of the so-called ballot papers which were nothing more than trash was brought before the House. The attempt was nothing but an attempt by the frustrated right reaction to camouflage its crushing defeat at the hands of the mighty people in the last election. There is reason to believe that the bundle of the alleged ballot papers was not coming from a proper custody. Therefore I want to know whether it was proper on the part

of the leader of one of the Opposition parties. Mr. Vajpayee, to refer in this House to those papers which were not coming from the proper custody.

A cry has been raised to dispel——

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI GOTKHINDE : I would conclude with the last two items. Some statistics have been referred to. I always draw a similarity between statistics and bikini suits. A bikini suit is described as this : what it reveals is interesting; but what it conceals is rather vital. From statistics, they challenge us by saying that the Congress has secured less than 44 per cent of the votes. May I state these statistics in different words ? The Congress has lost only one out of every five seats contested. The Jan Sangh and the Swatantra party, out of every seven contested seats, have lost six each. The Syndicate, out of every 15 seats contested have lost 14, and the SSP, out of every 30 seats contested, have lost 29. This is the magnitude of the defeat they have suffered at the hands of the valiant Indian people.

Lastly, in the changed circumstances, we have become not only Congress representatives but the representatives of the people, and people expect that the political affairs at the Centre be freed from the hands of the Rajas and Maharajas, and the economic policy at the Centre be freed from the influence of big business-houses.

I would say one word regarding the judiciary. It has been said of law that her seat is the bosom of the God, and her voice, the harmony of the world. Likewise, the judiciary has been considered to be one of the essential fundamental pillars of our Constitution. A cry has been raised by using the so-called words, "committed judiciary." I may mention here that nothing should be said in this House so that the people may thank otherwise, we should not project a picture before the people at large that the various wings of the State are at loggerheads.

Finally, a closed-eye figure symbolises the judiciary in the sense that it will perform the duties of that office without fear or favour, affection or illwill; but at the same time, the people of this nation rightly expect that the judiciary must not close its eyes to the changed political realities obtaining in the state.

श्री मुल्की राज सैनी (देहरादून) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस सम्मानित हाउस में बोलने का अवसर दिया। राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव पेश हुआ है, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। हमारे देश की जनता ने जनतन्त्र को विजय की है। मई 1942 में जब आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी का इजलास हुआ था, उसमें जो वायदे कांग्रेस ने किये थे कि इस देश के अन्दर मेहनतकश जनता का राज्य होगा और इस दफा जो बोटिंग हुआ है, मैं अपने विरोध पक्ष के नेताओं से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उसमें जब समाजवाद का प्रश्न सामने आया तो उस मेहनतकश जनता ने जो कि गाँव और शहर की रहने वाली दलित और शोषित जनता थी, उसने यह आभाम किया कि जल्द इस बार श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में समाजवाद लागू होगा। 15 साल पहले भारतवर्ष की गरीब, बंका और पीड़ित जनता के लिए समाजवाद का नुस्खा तजवीज कर लिया गया था लेकिन वह लागू नहीं किया गया। उसका भी एक कारण था और उसी कारण से आज कांग्रेस टूटी है। कांग्रेस के अन्दर एक ऐसा बड़ा वर्ग था जो कि उस पर छाया हुआ था और जो कि पूँजीमयों के साथ मिलकर राजनीति चलाता था। जब कभी समाजवाद का प्रश्न आता था, बन्द कमरे की पार्टी मीटिंग में जब श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू समाजवाद लागू करना चाहते थे तो उस वक्त उद्योगपतियों के जब मैं पड़े हुए एम० पी० धर्मकी देने थे कि अगर ऐसा करोगे तो हम खिलाफ चले जायेंगे। तो यही कारण था जिससे कांग्रेस टूटी और उसके 65 आदमी निकलकर

सिन्डीकेट में चले गये। यद्यपि उसके बाद गवर्नमेंट माइनारिटी में रह गई थी परन्तु श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने उसके बाद दो समाजवादी कदम उठाये—एक तो प्रिवी पर्सन को समाप्त करने के लिए और दूसरा बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण—जिनसे कि जनता का विश्वास जागा। अब चुनाव होने के उपरान्त आज यह कहा जाता है कि केमिकल तरीके से चुनाव जीता गया है, मैं समझता हूँ वे लोग अपने को अभी भी धोखा दे रहे हैं। एलेक्शन होने से 15 दिन या एक महीना पहले ही इस देश की शोषित, पीड़ित जनता तथा आदिवासियों ने यह निश्चय कर लिया था कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में जो पार्टी आ रही है उसी के उम्मीदवारों को हमें वोट देना है।

सभापति महोदय, दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि यह देश गाँवों का देश है। केवल इस देश में ही नहीं बल्कि दुनिया में पूँज्य बापू महात्मा गांधी जैसे नेता हुए हैं जिन्होंने यह कहा है कि शहरों को तोड़ो और गाँवों को विकसित करो। शहरों की एमिनिटीज को गाँवों में पहुँचाया जाये। आज यह दिल्ली शहर गाँववाद तक मिलता जा रहा है, लाखों और करोड़ों की आबादी बनती जा रही है। यदि हम अपने पूँज्य नेता को अनुकरण करके चलें तो शहरों की जो एमिनिटीज हैं जैसे शिक्षा की एमिनिटीज, मार्केटिंग की एमिनिटीज, उद्योग धर्मों की एमिनिटीज, उनको देहातों की तरफ ले जाते लेकिन खेद की बात है कि समाजवादी समाज को लाने का वायदा करके भी गाँवों के विकास की तरफ बहुत काम ध्यान दिया गया है। अभी हमारे सामने बड़ी बड़ी प्रॉब्लम्स हैं। हमने गरीबी हटाने का नारा दिया है, बेरोजगारी हटाने की बात कही है लेकिन ये तमाम वायदे कैसे पूरे हो सकते हैं यह तभी पूरे हो सकते हैं जबकि हमारे खजाने में खपता हो। सरकारी खजाने में रुखा आने में बहुत सारी रुकावटें हैं—टैक्स की चोरियाँ

[श्री मुल्की राज]

होती हैं, टैंकों की वसूली नहीं हो पाती है। हमारे पास जंगलान है लेकिन सरकार का बहुत सारा धन ऐसे ही उड़ जाता है। रेलवे में चोरियाँ होती हैं इसलिए हमें सबसे पहले सरकारी मशीनरी को दुरुस्त करना पड़ेगा। आज जो बड़े बड़े सफेद हाथी हैं, जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सेटअप हैं, उसका जब तक हम समाजवादी शब्द नहीं देंगे तब तक हमारा यह जो लजिस्लेटिव विंग है वह कुछ भी नहीं कर सकेगा। हम लेजिस्लेटिव विंग हैं और एग्जिक्यूटिव एथॉरिटी हमारे मन्त्रिमंडल के पास है लेकिन उसके बावजूद हमारा जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सेटअप है जो फिक्स्ड खालिस तौर पर व्यूरोक्रेटिक और आर्टोक्रैटिक है उसको दुरुस्त करना होगा।

श्री अम्बेश (फिरोजाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर जो धन-वाद का प्रभाव पड़ चुका है उससे ऊपर इस सदन में जो बहस हुई उसमें एक बहुचर्चित विषय चुनाव का था। मैं समझता हूँ कि सम्बन्ध में यदि मैं कुछ न कहूँ तो वह एक गलती ही होगी। मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहूँगा कि चुनाव के दौरान कुछ जाति विशेष के लोगों का, कमजोर आदमियों का वोट न देने के लिए मजबूर करने की बात यद्यपि पिछले वर्षों से कम रही परन्तु फिर भी रही। और उसके बाद आज भी यह एक समस्या है कि जिन लोगों ने कांग्रेस के पक्ष में वोट दिया है उनके साथ गाँवों में अत्याचार हो रहे हैं—यह एक बड़े शर्म की बात है बल्कि इस प्रकार से कहना चाहिए कि इसमें डिमोक्रेसी का निरनीचा ही होता है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि आज एलेक्शन कमिशन को और चुनाव अधिकारियों को यह देखना है कि यह जो वारदातें होती हैं चुनाव के बाद और चुनाव के दौरान जो वोट न देने की बात

है, भविष्य में इस समस्या का हल कैसे हो। वैसे तो इस हाउस के अन्दर बहुत सारी पार्टियों ने इस बात का ठिठोरा पीटा है और यह दुहाई दी है कि कांग्रेस वालों ने किया या अमुक ने वह किया और दूसरे ने यह किया लेकिन मन्त्रिपरिषद् यह है कि जो देश के अंदर पूँजीपति है या जो कहिये पुराने माथी जो कुछ दकियानूसी बातों में आज भी विश्वास करते हैं उन लोगों ने परेशान होकर एक ही रास्ता देखा। उन्होंने देखा कि यदि जनता का रुख उन के खिलाफ जा रहा है तो वह उस के लिए यह करें कि चुनाव में जो आदमी गरीब और बेकस है और यदि वह कांग्रेस का साथ देना चाहता है तो उस का वोट देने के लिये। यदि वोट दे चुका है तो आज हम उस को नग करें। मैं चाहूँगा कि यह बड़ी गम्भीर समस्या है जिसको कि सरकार को देखना है।

मैं राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में कुछ चीजों का अभाव पाता हूँ।

सरकार का पब्लिक सेक्टर की अडरटेन्डेंस जो कि प्रतिवर्ष करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान देती है वह भी देश के लिए एक बड़ी समस्या है। साथ ही हमें यह भी देखना है कि हमारे सरकारी अधिकारी हमारी उन नीतियों को अमल में लाने में जो दिक्कत पैदा करते हैं, तो हमें उस पर विचार करना होगा कि आज के बदले हुए हालात में हम कैसे इन सरकारी कर्मचारियों से अपनी नीतियों को सही तौर पर अमल करवायें और उसके लिए हमें आवश्यक कदम उठाने होंगे।

सभापति महोदय, मैं केवल एक मिनट और लूँगा। राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में कुछ उन बातों की ओर ध्यान दिलाया है जिन पर कि ध्यान पिछले 24 सालों से होता चला आया है। पानी की समस्या है, सड़कों की

समस्या है या विजली की समस्या है। यह सारी समस्याएँ हैं जिनकी तरफ ध्यान स्वतंत्रता के बाद से होता चला आ रहा है। लेकिन खेद की बात है कि पानी की समस्या को हम आज तक भी हल नहीं कर सके हैं। आज देश के अन्दर एक आध गाँव नहीं अपितु हजारों इस तरह के गाँव हैं जहाँ कि लोगों को पीने का पानी उपलब्ध नहीं है। मैं आपका ओर ज्यादा समय न लेते हुए धन्यवाद देता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि फिर कभी मुझे विस्तार से बोलने का अवसर मिल सकेगा।

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAMAN SAIT (Kozhikode): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Motion of Thanks to the President for his address to the Parliament. I associate myself with this Motion of Thanks and agree with the President when he says with reference to the recent mid-term poll to Parliament that "the people have made their choice. They have asserted their sovereignty through the ballot box." No doubt, Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi has been given a very massive and dazzling mandate by the people for the implementation progressive and radical reforms through constitutional methods, which will go a long way to better the condition of the down-trodden, solve the problem of unemployment and thus remove poverty and suffering. The recent mid-term poll has been a clear verdict against all forces of reaction and anarchy who were out to destroy democracy and also the cherished communal harmony in our great and ancient country. It is a matter of great satisfaction that it has been clearly demonstrated by the recent mid-term poll that democracy and secularism have deep roots in our country. Therefore it is that all those who have no faith in democratic and peaceful change to socialism have been crushed and that great author of the theory of Indianisation also met his Waterloo at the capital of India at the hands of the common man.

The President has very clearly pointed this out saying :—

"now we have to address ourselves afresh to evolving perspectives, policies and practices even more closely and concretely related to the needs of our people and our time."

I may be permitted to point out there that if the problems facing the common man and the toiling masses are not attended to and are not solved in a reasonable period of time with determination, courage and sincerity and if the crores and crores of labourers, small farmers, toiling masses and working classes are not provided with jobs, shelter and equal opportunities and if the economic disparities and social injustice is not eradicated, it will have repercussions much greater than the results of the recent mid-term poll.

In this connection I have to point out that the upper strata of society have got their duties and obligations also. It is those who are at the top that should come forward to make sacrifices of their extra comfort and luxuries, of their hoarded wealth and concentrated properties, to improve the condition of the poor who are at a lower level. This will lead to bridging the gulf between the haves and the have-nots.

In this connection I would make mention of the ministers of the Government also who must lead a simple life and live in decent little bungalows instead of castles with acres and acres of lawns. Let us adopt high thinking and simple living, as our principle I feel that there is no justification for great luxury and maximum comfort on the part of a few when crores in our poor country have no shelter nor full meal a day.

While speaking about poverty and unemployment we have to give particular attention and the great and acute problem of educated unemployed. The President in this regard has only said this much in his address :—

"The problem of the educated unemployed will receive special attention."

Now the people have done their job and the responsibility reverts to those who are in power.

[Shri Ebrahim Sulman Sait]

I am sorry, nothing has been suggested how it will receive the attention of the Government and in what way, and is this that is important.

I need not point out here that when the Congress has promised 5 lakhs of jobs every year, the increase in the number of educated unemployed is 50 lakhs a year. I hope, the Government will come forward with concrete suggestions in the next budget that will be presented in May this year.

While referring to the problem of the unemployed I have to point out that it is in Kerala that the problem of the educated unemployed is most acute. Therefore Kerala has to be given special attention. The solution of this problem will be industrialisation, productivity and more and more employment opportunities to young-man in Kerala.

I have to emphasize that almost all States in the South are having steel plant but Kerala has none. Even the iron ore deposits have not been properly explored in the district of Calicut. The fishing industry, with great potentialities of development earning crores and crores of rupees of foreign exchange is not receiving proper encouragement but suffers from serious handicaps. The full-fledged ship-building yard promised years back still remains a dream. I hope, Kerala will, therefore, at least now receive attention by the Central Government.

Here I would like also to emphasize that there has been discrimination in the matter of employment and job opportunity, particularly by the Central Government and public sector industries, against the minorities, particularly the Muslims. The Muslims are about 15 per cent in the country, but in the Central Government services, be it administrative foreign service, military or police, they are not even 2 or 3 per cent. This is the information I have got and if the Government has any figures I will only be happy to correct myself. This discrimination, whether it is against those who believe in a certain religious order, or who come from a certain region or speak a certain language should go and all

should have equal opportunities, without projects against particular community.

Last but not the least, the most serious serious problem the country has been facing right from the time of independence is the recurring communal riots. These communal riots have neither been dealt with sufficient courage and determination nor they have been treated as a national problem. I am happy that the President has referred to this problem in his Address and has rightly said : —

“The persistence of communal tension in some parts of the country and the occasional flaring up of violence constitute a threat to our secularism and democracy and to the basic values of civilised life which we cherish. The Government are determined to overcome this danger. This problem needs to be treated as national task to ensure national survival.”

This is what the President has said, I hope, the Government will take serious note of the same and will deal with communal riots as a national problem and will take very strong action against those who create an atmosphere of hatred between different communities and try to liquidate the culture and traditions of other communities.

In this connection I would like to draw the attention to the harassment of the Muslim minority in Aligarh, Moradabad, Pilibhit and other places during and after the recent Mid-term poll to the Parliament. At Moradabad hordes of innocents were taken to jails. Breaking into their houses during curfew hours, they were taken to the police station and their limbs and legs were broken by the cruel assault on them by the police. I am told, nine people were killed, and five of them were Muslims, 900 were arrested, 800 of them are Muslims. Thus a reign of terror was unleashed. I would demand that when a commission of inquiry has been appointed for Aligarh disturbances, this commission should also be given authority to inquire about the harassment and the Muslims at Moradabad also.

In conclusion, I only wish justice and fairplay to all establishment of communal harmony, equal opportunity to everybody and early establishment of democratic socialisam.

श्री एस० ए० शमीम (श्रीनगर): राष्ट्रपति जी के एड्रेस में मुल्क की बहुत सी समस्याओं का जिक्र है लेकिन मुझे अफसोस इस बात का है कि इस में एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या जो है, उसका जिक्र नहीं है। मेरा दशारा काश्मीर की समस्या की तरफ है। मेरा मकसद और मेरी मुराद यह है कि 1947 में जब पाकिस्तान और पाकिस्तान के फौजी अपने हाथों में कुरान ले कर श्रीनगर के दरवाजे पर दस्तक दे रहे थे तब काश्मीर की जनता ने मजहर्बा जज्बात में आने के बजाय होमले के साथ कौमी एक्ता का सबूत दिया था और हिन्दुस्तान के साथ इल्हाक करके कुछ उमूलों की, कुछ बनियादों की तशरीह की थी। वहाँ के लोगों ने कुछ उमूलों पर अपने एतकाद का इजहार किया था। 1947 का जमाना वह जमाना था जब मैं बच्चा था, वह मेरे बचपन का जमाना था। लेकिन जब से मेरे शहर ने आखें खोली, जब से मेने जिन्दगी के तकाजों को समझना शुरू किया तब से मुझे ऐसा महसूस हो रहा है कि जिस उम्मीद पर हमारे साथियों ने और हम ने अपना रिश्ता आपके साथ जोड़ा था, इस मुल्क के साथ अपना हाथ बढ़ाना था, पाकिस्तान के इस्लाम के नारे की परवाह न करने हुए, संवगुलर भारत के साथ अपने आपको बाबस्ता किया था, उस में बहुत हद तक हमें मायूसी का मुंह देखना पड़ा है। काश्मीर का जो इल्हाक हिन्दुस्तान के साथ हुआ था वह कुछ उमूलों और कुछ आदर्शों की बुनियाद पर हुआ था। लेकिन हमने देखा कि जिस तारीख से यह इल्हाक हुआ उसी तारीख से हमारी रियासत में जम्हूरियन का खात्मा भी हुआ। मुझे यह देख कर बहुत तकलीफ होती है कि पिछले पंद्रह बरस से जब से मेरा शहर

ने आखें खोली हैं, एक बार भी उस रियासत में अजादाना इतबाबात नहीं हुए हैं। जिस रहनुमा की कयादत में काश्मीर ने भारत के साथ रिश्ता जोड़ा था 1953 में उसे गिरफ्तार करके रख छोड़ा गया और सतरह बरस हो गए हैं उस आदमी को, उस रहनुमा को आज तक इस मुल्क ने अपनी सफाई पेश करने का मौका नहीं दिया है। शेख अबदुल्ला के खिलाफ यह इल्जाम लगाया गया था कि उन्होंने अमरीका के साथ साज्बाज की है, हिन्दुस्तान के साथ दगा करने की कोशिश की है। उनकी गिरफ्तारी के बाद जब उन्होंने इजाजत चाही कि उन्हें रियासती अब्बाम के सामने आ कर अपनी सफाई पेश करने का मौका दिया जाना चाहिये, तो उन्हें सफाई पेश करने का मौका नहीं दिया गया। उसके बाद.....

श्री श्री अम्बेश: मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। राष्ट्रपतिजी के अभिभाषण पर बहस हो रही है या काश्मीर की राजनीति पर?

श्री एस० ए० शमीम: मैं आप में हिदायत नहीं लूंगा। चेयर को अपना फर्ज निभाने दीजिये। आपके दिल में क्या दर्द है, इसको मैं जनता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय: कोई प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर नहीं है। आप मेरी तरफ देख कर बोलिये, उधर ध्यान न दीजिये।

श्री एस० ए० शमीम: मैं शेख अबदुल्ला की रियासत में इस्तिफाक नहीं करता हूँ।

संसद कार्य तथा पोतपरिवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर): आप कहते हैं कि अजादाना इतबाबात नहीं हुए। और नहीं हुए तो आप कैसे तशरीफ ले आए यहाँ?

श्री एस० ए० शमीम: इसका जवाब भी मैं दे दूंगा। एक आदमी के आ जाने से अगर

[श्री एस० ए० शमीम]

आप कहते हैं कि आजादना इंतखाबात हुए हैं तो यह आपकी गलतफहमी है। मैं वह कहानी सुनाने के लिए आया हूँ कि किस तरह से आजादना चुनाव नहीं हुए हैं। खुद आप लोगों ने और इस मुल्क के बड़े बड़े रहनुमाओं ने माना है कि वहाँ आजादना इंतखाबात नहीं हुए हैं। इस बार भी जब चुनाव हुए तो आपने शेख अबदुल्ला पर पाबन्दी लगा दी। 1962 में हुए तब शेख अबदुल्ला जेल में थे। 1957 में वह जेल में थे। बड़े बड़े नेताओं को जेल में बन्द करके यदि आप इंतखाबात का ढोंग रचेंगे

श्री राज बहादुर: शेख के बारे में आप फारमा रहे हैं। क्या वह इस वक्त भी यह कहते हैं कि वह काश्मीर के हिन्दुस्तान में एलैक्शन को कुबूल करते हैं। क्या वह इसके बारे में कसम खाने को तैयार हैं?

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: I am not here to defend Sheikh Abdullah. I am defending democracy of India; I am defending the Constitution of India. If the Constitution has given him a right, who are to say whether he believes in this or that? Under the Representation of People's Act, he has to fulfil certain conditions. If he fulfils them, then you have no business to ask what he has in mind. The DMK leaders who are flirting with the ruling party today also used to burn the copies of the Constitution. Why not make such an experiment in Kashmir? If you give chance to the people of Kashmir to Sheikh Abdullah, I am sure, he is going to cooperate and participate in the democratic life of the country.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: The DMK party has long since changed its constitution and is now record to none in its devotion to the unity and integrity of the country.

SHRI S.A. SHAMIM: You give one chance to Sheikh Abdullah to prove this. He has a right as any Indian or anybody

else to contest election. He would have been in the Parliament today. This question could have been directed to him. It is in the interest of Indian democracy.....

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: On a point of order, Sir. Is it really relevant to discuss loyalties of individuals? (Interruptions) Let us know whether Sheikh Abdullah is prepared to accept the citizenship of India.

18 hrs.

SHRI S.A. SHAMIM: I am not discussing an individual.

सभापति महोदय: माननीय सदस्य जरा बैठें। प्रैजिडेंट साहब के एड्रेस में क्या कमी है और क्या खूबी है, या उस में क्या कहा जाना चाहिए था, अगर आप उसके बारे में बात करें, तो वह हृ दी पायंट होगा। शेख अबदुल्ला के व्यक्तिगत विचार क्या हैं इस तरह की बातों को डिस्कस करने से कोई फायदा नहीं है। आप का टाइम खत्म हो गया है।

श्री एस० ए० शमीम: इस एड्रेस में कमी यह है कि मुल्क के एक हिस्से में—काश्मीर में—जम्हूरियत नहीं है, इस बारे में कोई जिक्र नहीं किया गया है। मैं मानता हूँ कि काश्मीर मुल्क का एक हिस्सा है। मालूम नहीं, श्री राज बहादुर मानते हैं या नहीं। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह इन्टेग्रेल पार्ट आफ इंडिया है।

श्री राज बहादुर: मैं तो शुरू से मानता हूँ।

श्री एस० ए० शमीम: अगर वह काश्मीर को इन्टेग्रेल पार्ट आफ इंडिया मानते हैं, तो सवाल यह है कि जब मुल्क की हर एक रियासत में जम्हूरियत है, तो फिर काश्मीर में जम्हूरियत क्यों नहीं है। जब मैं शेख मुहम्मद अब्दुल्ला के लिए एक राइट मांगता हूँ, तो I am demanding this right for every individual belonging to this country. अगर आज हमारा दिल खून हो रहा है बशरि की पाकिस्तान के लिए, तो फिर इस बात पर भी

हमारा दिल खून होना चाहिए कि इस मुल्क के एक हिस्से में डेमाक्रोसी नहीं है। मैं मैम्बर साहबान से गुजारिश करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर काश्मीर में ज्यादाती हो रही है, तो पार्टी से ऊपर उठ कर तामिलनाडू और केरल के भाइयों को गहनजाज करना चाहिए। अगर हम काश्मीर को अपने मुल्क के बाकी हिस्से के समान लाना चाहते हैं, अगर हम काश्मीर के साथ जज्बाती इन्टेंशनेशन करना चाहते हैं, तो उस की एक ही सूरत है कि हम वहाँ की समस्याओं और समाधान को सही परम्पराविध में समझने की कोशिश करें।

SHRI M. M. JOSI PH (Peermade) Mr Chairman, Sir, I am very glad to note that Hon'ble President in his speech has said that his Government propose to extend the new technology in agriculture to dry-farming to new crops and to new areas which have not been covered so far, Research and extension programmes for a faster growth in the output of fibres and oil seeds which are articles of mass consumption will be intensified. Well and good. But Sir, I regret to note that no mention is made about the plantation crops such as rubber, cardamom, pepper, coffee, tea, coconut, etc. Derala holds almost complete monopoly in the sphere of rubber production in the country. Out of a total all-India production of rubber, Kerala produces more than 85% of it. The rubber plantations also employ a large labour force of approximately one and a half lakh persons. Understanding that this cultivation has got a bright future the small farmers have converted their small holdings into rubber plantations. The yield per acre especially in small estates are very low when compared to the yields in Malaya, Ceylon, Indonesia and other rubber growing countries. This is due to the unscientific manner in which the estates are managed and lack of resources at the disposal of these estate owners. India is the only country in the world which is a producer and at the same time an industrial

consumer of natural rubber. The demand for rubber is increasing at a very fast rate. Hence more attention is to be taken in the case of the rubber plantations. May I bring to your kind notice a most sympathetic and pitiable condition of the small estate owners? The Government has fixed the price of natural rubber as Rs 520/- per quintal. But the market price is only below Rs 470/- per quintal. Then the State Trading Corporation came to the field to buy the raw rubber. The small farmers welcomed it. But the present situation is more pitiable. There is a proverb in Malayalam such as 'boat is again at its starting point'—*Ionu vendum tirunakkare thanne*. The farmers are getting only a price less than Rs 470/- per quintal even after the SEC has started its operations. Hence I request that immediate steps should be taken by the Government so that the plantations as well as the farmers may be protected.

MR Chairman, Sir, an equally important cash crop is cardamom. India produces about 70 per cent of world output of cardamom out of which 54 per cent of the total acreage under the crop in India is in my constituency, Peermade. It is grown in high ranges at an altitude varying from 2000 to 5000 feet. Cardamom is the most expensive as well as the most delicious of the spices which earns an appreciable amount of foreign exchange. But the development of cardamom has not been receiving adequate attention.

Tea is the second most important cash crop of our State and is foremost among the exports of Kerala. Pepper and coffee are two other crops of my State. In short, the plantation sector, as a whole, faces a multitude of problems. In Kerala Government have to take immediate and adequate steps to solve those problems.

18.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April 2, 1971/Chaitra 12, 1893 (Saka).